

JPRS-KAR-85-040

10 June 1985

Korean Affairs Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

10 June 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Report on Inter-Parliamentary Talks (KCNA, various dates).....	1
Peace Proposal	1
Need To Hold Talks	2
Guyana Supports Proposal	2
Foreign Groups Support Parliamentary Talks (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	4
Inter-Parliamentary Talks Discussed (KCNA, various dates).....	5
Foreign Groups Support Talks	5
Support From Uganda	6
Message From Indian CP	6
French Party Supports Talks	6
Support From Burundi	7
Reportage on Inter-Parliamentary Talks (KCNA, 22 May 85).....	8
Chongnyon Letter Supports Proposal	8
Indian Parliamentarians on Talks Proposal	9
No Tae-u's Speech at National Assembly Scored (Yun Chong-won; Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 20 May 85).....	10
U.S. Figure Supports Direct North-South Talks (YONHAP, 15 May 85).....	12

Inter-Korean Economic Talks	
(KCNA, 15, 21 May 85).....	13
Call To End South's Military Adventurism	13
Economic Joint Committee Proposal	14
Daily Comments on Result of North-South Economic Talks	
(Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 17 May 85).....	16
DPRK on New Proposal for North-South Economic Committee	
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 18 May 85).....	18
South-North Economic Talks	
(YONHAP, 18 May 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 18 May 85).....	20
Japanese Papers Pessimistic	20
Efforts, Patience Urged, Editorial	20
Radio Hits 'New War Provocation Maneuvers' in South	
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 May 85).....	22
Daily Criticizes U.S.-S. Korea Military Talks	
(KCNA, 8 May 85).....	24
VRPR on U.S. Assuming of Command of South Korean Army	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 9 May 85).....	26
U.S. War Provocations, Maneuvers Condemned	
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 21 May 85).....	30
Student Demonstrations Over 1980 Kwangju Incident	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 12, 13 May 85; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 10, 13 May 85).....	33
Student Demonstrations	33
Responsibility for Kwangju Massacre	35
Struggles Over Kwangju	36
Suppression of S. Korean Students	38
1980 Kwangju Incident	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, various dates; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 19 May 85).....	41
RPR Urges Continuing Struggle	41
VRPR Urges Unity in Struggle, by Ko Il-chol, Yun-hui- kyong	43
Suppression of Struggle Leaders, by Yun Chong-won	45
U.S. Forces' Involvement Witnessed	47
Student Struggle in South, by Ko Il-chol	50
Open Letter of Kwangju Anniversary	52
RPR Letter on Kwangju	52

Kwangju Incident Student Demonstrations	
(KCNA, 15-20 May 85).....	58
Chon 'Mastermind' of Bloodbath	58
Student Rallies Continue	59
Students Imprisoned in South	59
Kwangju Anniversary Marked	60
South's Arrest Policy Hit	61
South's Suppression Hit	61
Chon's Resignation Demanded	62
Harsher Repression of Students	62
Summary Trial	62
Student Rallies	63
Hunger Strike	64
Struggles on Anniversary	64
Four Students to Prison	65
Students Mark Anniversary	65
Statements by Kims in South	65
Alleged U.S. Involvement in 1980 Kwangju Incident	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 16, 18 May 85)...	67
VRPR Accusation	67
VRPR on Kwangju Anniversary	69
1980 Kwangju Incident, Student Demonstrations	
(KCNA, various dates).....	71
Semi-monthly Review of South's Situation	71
Crackdown on Students Flayed	72
Demonstration Against Police	72
Sit-down Strike	73
Student Demonstration Over Kwangju Incident	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 17, 18 May 85)...	74
Maneuvers To Divide, Isolate Students	74
VRPR Scores Suppressions	75
U.S. Involvement in Kwangju Incident Alleged	
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 20 May 85).....	77
VRPR Demands U.S. Clarification of Kwangju Incident	
(Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 20 May 85).....	80
Further Reportage on U.S. Involvement in 1980 Kwangju Incident	
(KCNA, 21 May 85).....	82
Mindan-Lining Organ's Statement	82
U.S. 'Masterminding' of Massacre	82

Radio Attacks Gleysteen Position on Kwangju Incident (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 21 May 85).....	84
Daily Says Korea Pressing World Question (KCNA, 7 May 85).....	87
Daily Flays South's Inhumane Acts Abroad (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	89
No Sin-yong's 17 May Policy Report Scored (Yun Chong-won; Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 18 May 85).....	90
Daily on JSP Delegation's Visit to Pyongyang (TONG-A ILBO, 18 May 85).....	92
KDSP Meeting Supports DPRK Talks Proposals (KCNA, 22 May 85).....	93
Briefs	
South's International Deficit Increases	95
South Students Wage Struggle	95
Reunification Support	95

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Constitutional Revision Seen as Key Issue for Assembly (THE KOREA TIMES, 12 May 85).....	96
Report on Opening of National Assembly (THE KOREA HERALD, 14 May 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 14, 15 May 85).....	98
Opening Day	98
Full Assembly Session	100
30-Day Session Agreement	100
Daily Comments on No Sin-yong Speech at Assembly (Editorial; TONG-A ILBO, 18 May 85).....	102
Prime Minister Visits Opposition Party Leaders (TONG-A ILBO, 20 May 85).....	104
NKDP To Question Government During Interpellation Session (THE KOREA TIMES, 22 May 85).....	105

Report on Student Activities	
(THE KOREA HERALD, 14, 15 May 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 14, 15 May 85).....	107
Antigovernment Rally	107
Kwangju Police Free Demonstrators	107
Court Sentences Students	107
Policemen, Students Suffer Injuries	108
Antigovernment Student Rallies	108
Students Hold Rallies	109
Continued Reportage on Student Activities	
(THE KOREA HERALD, 21, 22 May 85; THE KOREA TIMES, 22 May 85).....	110
Accused for Detaining Policeman	110
Yonsei Students Stone Police Station	111
Demonstrations in Eastern Seoul	111
Taxi Driver Hurt	111
Student Arsonists Harshly Punished	112
Comments on Kwangju Incident	
(CHUNGANG ILBO, 16, 18 May 85; CHOSON ILBO, 16 May 85).....	113
Police Officer's Warning	113
NKDP Spokesman's Statement	113
Student Demonstration, by Yi Chin-kwang	114
Statements on Kwangju Incident	114
Daily Marks Anniversary of 16 May Military Coup	
(Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 17 May 85).....	116
Briefs	
Labor Law Change Studied	118
Two Kims 'Encourage' Dissidents	118
NKDP Leader's Speech Criticized	118
National Council of Churches Statement	119
Ad Hoc Committees Formation	119
DJP on Kwangju Issue	119
Defense of Constitution	120
Democracy Through Perseverance	120
MEDIA AND THE ARTS	
Briefs	
Police Seize 'Blacklisted' Books	121
Copy Machine Operators Arrested	121

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Korean-American Scientist Comments on Technological Support (Pyon To-un; MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 22 Jan 85).....	122
Government Supports Science Training, Industries (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 4 Feb 85).....	126
Ph.D Graduates	126
NITI's Tech Support Plan	128
Industries Look Forward to CAD-CAM Operations (Kim Ki-ung; HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 7 Feb 85).....	130

KOREANS IN JAPAN

ROK-Japan Working-Level Talks in May (YONHAP, 22 May 85).....	133
--	-----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chon Receives First Austrian Ambassador to Seoul (THE KOREA HERALD, 15 May 85).....	134
Daily Hopes for Better ROK-Costa Rica Ties (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 21 May 85).....	135

FOREIGN TRADE

ROK To Provide Agricultural Technology to Africa, L. America (YONHAP, 11 May 85).....	137
ROK To Demand Change in Trade Imbalance With Japan (YONHAP, 14 May 85).....	138
Briefs	
Chon Message to Nakasone	139
East China Sea Drilling	139

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Kim Chong-il To Raise South-North Tension With Soviet Support (TOITSU NIPPO, 23 Mar 85).....	140
Report on Kim Chong'il's Work on Medical Service (KCNA, 11 May 85).....	142

Daily Exhorts Chongsan-ri Spirit, Method (KCNA, 16 May 85).....	143
--	-----

Daily Calls for Realizing Party Leadership (KCNA, 17 May 85).....	145
--	-----

ECONOMY

Innovations Through Kim Chong-il Guidance Described (KCNA, 18 May 85).....	147
---	-----

Editorial Cites Need for Technological Innovation (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 12 May 85).....	149
---	-----

21 May Marked as Day of Constructors in DPRK (KCNA, 20 May 85).....	152
--	-----

So Yun-sok at Ceremony Marking Potong Project (KCNA, 22 May 85).....	154
---	-----

Briefs Kim On-spot Guidance	156
--------------------------------	-----

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Briefs Taegwondo Federation President Visits	157
---	-----

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Daily Plays Japan's Fingerprinting System (KCNA, 17 May 85).....	158
---	-----

Koreans in Japan Hold Meeting on Kwangju Anniversary (KCNA, 20 May 85).....	159
--	-----

Briefs 'Congratulatory' Group Visit	160
Visiting Traders, Industrialists Feted	160
Japan-Korean Prisoners	160

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Soviet War Victory Celebrated in Haeju (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	161
--	-----

Kim Il-song Receives Letters From Abroad (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	162
--	-----

Kim Il-song Receives Letter From Iiji Meeting (KCNA, 21 May 85).....	163
---	-----

Ijji Board Directors Hold Meeting in Vienna (KCNA, 21 May 85).....	165
Kim Il-song Greet 'Arafat (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	166
Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Hungarian Leaders (KCNA, 15 May 85).....	167
Daily Welcomes Visit of Guyanese Figure (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	168
Kong Chin-tae Attends Banquet for Guyanese Group (KCNA, 20 May 85).....	169
Bulgarian Performing Group Gives Premiere in Hamhung (KCNA, 21 May 85).....	171
Various Groups Arrive, Depart 20, 21 May (KCNA, 22 May 85).....	173
Preparations for World Youth Festival Brisk (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	174
Agricultural Science Institute in Tanzania Completed (KCNA, 20 May 85).....	175
Short Course for Foreign Journalists Opens (KCNA, 12 May 85).....	177
Foreign Journalists Arrive To Attend Short Course (KCNA, 14 May 85).....	179
Briefs	
Chuche Institute Supports Talks	180
Veterans Return From USSR	180
Soviet Political Poster Exhibition	180
DPRK, USSR Construction Labor	181
WPK, Yemen Party Talks	181
Kang Song-san Meets Soviet Ambassador	181
Cameroon National Day Marked	181
Bulgaria's Zhivkov To Visit	182
Reply Message to Guinea	182
Letter, Gift From Equatorial Guinea	182
Austrian Reception	182
Premier Meets E. Guinea Group	182
Kim Chong-il Works	183
Finnish Parliamentarians Visit	183
Palestinian Struggle Week Rally	183
Yugoslav Leader Meets DPRK Ambassador	183
Seminar in Zimbabwe	183

SED Herrmann Meets Delegation	184
Bulgarian Journalists Delegation	184
DPRK-Bulgaria Publication Cooperation	184
DPRK-Bulgaria Publication Accord	184
Delegations to USSR, Romania	185
Trade Delegation Leaves for Hungary	185
Trade Delegation to Hungary	185
Former Portugal President Visits	185
Bulgarian Agriculture Group	185
Guyanese Government Delegation	185

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Reagan's European Trip Termed 'Fruitless Junket'	
(KCNA, 18 May 85).....	186
DPRK Dailies Observe GDR Liberation Day	
(KCNA, 8 May 85).....	187
KULLOJA No 5 Scores 'Pacific Basin' Ideology	
(KCNA, 14 May 85).....	189
Briefs	
PLO Envoy Flays U.S.	191

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON INTER-PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Peace Proposal

SK070031 Pyongyang KCNA 'n English 2345 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for having north-south parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression is a just peace proposal reflecting the nation's desire to terminate the history of confrontation and antagonism, create a climate of reconciliation and trust and thus open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification, says NODUNG SINMON today.

The author of the article says: If a joint declaration of non-aggression were proclaimed at north-south parliamentary talks, the authorities of North and South would easily solve the problem of adopting a non-aggression declaration by applying it.

Should north-south parliamentary talks be held and non-aggression declaration adopted, it would greatly contribute to preventing a possible armed conflict between north and south, guaranteeing peace and laying a foundation for the peaceful reunification of the country.

If the problems of the relaxation of tensions and peace were solved at north-south parliamentary talks, it would help toward reserving and consolidating peace in Korea and, furthermore, maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

This shows that our peace proposal is a most fair and aboveboard proposition which not only reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation but also meets the urgent demand of the era.

North-south parliamentary talks are the best way of easing the tension within the nation pending the realization of three-way talks of the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

There is no reason for any politician who truly values the destiny of the country and nation and wants detente and peace to refuse to accept our selfless and fair peace proposal.

All the conscientious politicians in north and south, mindful of the heavy duty they have assumed before the era and history, should shake themselves free from antagonism and distrust and willingly take the patriotic road of national reconciliation and trust and peace.

Need To Hold Talks

SK091202 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)—If the South Korean side truly want reconciliation and dialogue as it claims, it must stop the anti-communist confrontation and war rackets against the north and approach our selfless peace proposal with sincerity and respond to it affirmatively, lending an ear to public opinion at home and abroad, declares NODONG SINMUN 9 May in a signed article entitled "North-South Parliamentary Talks Must Be Held as Early as Possible."

Our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks, it says, is a signal peace proposal emanating from the earnest desire to put a period to the history of continued division and confrontation, remove the danger of war in our country and open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification.

It is a fair proposal reasonable in the form of talks and realistic in content, which fully takes into account the stand of the South Korean side which had called for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean side, therefore, has no ground to refuse to accept our proposal.

It is hardly understandable that the South Korean authorities groundlessly hurl abuses on us and cry for "destruction of communism" without so much as a prudent discussion of our peace proposal.

With the South Korean side raising a war racket against the other party to the dialogue, while sharpening the sword, it is very doubtful whether the upcoming north-south economic and Red Cross talks would make a proper progress, or not.

If it wants peace, it must neither foster north-south confrontation nor heighten the tension.

No improvement of the situation can be expected so long as the confrontation and war rackets against the north continue.

The South Korean side should ponder over the matter, mindful that it would be held responsible for this. Unshakable is our will to ease the tension in our country and pave the way for peace and peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation, and we will do all we can to this end.

Guyana Supports Proposal

SK140030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0001 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)—A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana supporting the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks made by the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The message dated 27 April says: The People's National Congress of Guyana considers the north-south parliamentary talks proposed by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the South Korean National Assembly to be the only just measure for a peaceful reunification of Korea at present.

We think that only when the South Korean National Assembly accepts this proposal will it be possible to improve the north-south relations, promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and, further, consolidate peace and security in Asia and the world.

We earnestly hope that the South Korean National Assembly will ponder over and respond to this peace proposal advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly out of ardent wishes of the DPRK Government and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/479

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS SUPPORT PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

SK141008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the DPRK is a positive one to remove the danger of war and ease the tension in Korea and a peaceful one reflecting the demand of the times for preserving and consolidating peace in Korea and Asia, declares the Arab lawyers union in a statement dated 5 May.

The statement calls on the jurists and peace-loving people of the world to make positive efforts for the realization of the north-south parliamentary talks.

The Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association in its statement 28 April expressed full support to the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks and stressed that if the South Korean authorities truly wanted peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, they should respond to this patriotic proposal at an early date.

It demanded that the United States refrain from laying obstacles in the way of north-south parliamentary talks and immediately respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

The secretary general of the Pakistan Trade Union Federation and the chairman of the Pakistan Lahore Regional Lawyers Association respectively issued press statements on 21 April supporting the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

CSO: 4100/479

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY TALKS DISCUSSED

Foreign Groups Support Talks

SK150817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 May (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations on 29 April to support the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The reporter and speakers stressed that this proposal was an entirely just measure to promote national reconciliation and trust between North and South and ease the tensions in the country.

Expressing full support to the proposal, they demanded that the South Korean authorities affirmatively respond to the just proposal of the DPRK for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, instead of following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

A statement supporting the proposal was adopted at the meeting.

The Tessen, Switzerland Committee for support to the reunification of Korea in a statement 29 April noted that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks intended to ease the tensions in Korea and improve the relations between North and South is a very just step and stressed that the talks must be realised without delay.

The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity and the Pakistan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in their statements 21 April emphasized the significance of the North-South parliamentary talks and demanded the South Korean National Assembly to accept the proposal immediately.

A round-table conversation was held in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan on 3 May to support the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and resolutions supporting it were adopted at the Okayama District headquarters of the All-Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union, at the Okayama local headquarters of the National Railway Workers' Union, at a meeting for the study of the Korean affairs in Osaka, at a central May Day festival in Okinawa and at local festivals.

And the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS 26 April, the ADEN news agency and ATH-THAWRI 22 April and all other papers and radios of Democratic Yemen and the UNI news agency of India 2 May published articles supporting the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Support from Uganda

SK170037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0031 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 May (KCNA)--The National Assembly of the Republic of Uganda supports the initiative of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in proposing North-South parliamentary talks to ease the present tension, declares Francis Butagira, speaker of the National Assembly of Uganda, in his solidarity letter to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

He says in the letter that the Ugandan National Assembly has always supported at international meetings the efforts of the DPRK people for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Message From Indian CP

SK180021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0000 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of solidarity from E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The message dated 29 April reads:

We are following with deep concern the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for the reunification of Korea under your leadership and always express full support to it.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) has carefully studied the proposal for holding talks between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean National Assembly as a realistic step to remove the danger of war and ease the tension prevailing in the country and the letter to the South Korean National Assembly adopted at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) assures you that it fully supports the proposal of your country to hold North-South parliamentary talks.

French Party Supports Talks

SK200102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--The United Socialist Party of France at a meeting of its Political Bureau held on 7 May discussed the proposal of the Supreme

People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding North-South parliamentary talks and published a statement supporting it.

The statement says:

The United Socialist Party of France expresses firm solidarity with the people's movement in South Korea for democracy against its authorities' suppression.

In particular, the USPF supports the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

Support From Burundi

SK191003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 May (KCNA)--The National Assembly of the Republic of Burundi fully supports the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding talks between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean National Assembly and publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression.

This is declared by Emile Mwaroha, president of the National Assembly of Burundi, in his solidarity message to Chairman Yang Hyong-sop of the SPA.

The message says:

The National Assembly of the Republic of Burundi highly estimates all the efforts made by the Korean people to promote national reconciliation and trust between North and South and ease tensions in the country under the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

We believe that the realisation of North-South parliamentary talks will open a bright prospect before the Korean people in the struggle to build a peaceful and prosperous reunified country.

In conclusion the message hopes for the realisation of the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

CSO: 4100/486

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON INTER-PARLIAMENTARY TALKS

Chongnyon Letter Supports Proposal

SK220403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of thanks and letters from Koreans in Japan.

A message of thanks and letter came to him from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and a meeting of Korean educationists, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools for his 96th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends.

In its message of thanks the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon pointed to the boundless joy and emotion of Chongnyon functionaries and Koreans in Japan upon receiving the huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent by the great leader in the 06th installment and wholeheartedly extended the greatest honor and warmest thanks to him for his deep love and care for Koreans in Japan.

Letters also came to him from a central meeting of Koreans in Japan supporting the proposal on holding North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a central meeting of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

The letter from the central meeting of Koreans in Japan supporting the proposal advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh SPA said that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a most reasonable and realistic initiative which makes it possible to overcome the present difficulties on the Korean peninsula and make a breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, and expressed full support to the proposal.

The letter from the central meeting of young Korean traders and industrialists in Japan held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon expressed the firm determination of the attendants at the meeting

to justify with loyalty the deep political trust and profound care of the great leader by effecting a new innovation and great upsurge in all fields of patriotic work this year, a very significant year greeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon.

The message of thanks and letters sincerely wished Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Indian Parliamentarians on Talks Proposal

SK221129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Narain Choubey, member of the lower house from the Communist Party of India, and Lalit Mackem, member of the lower house from the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, issued press statements respectively on May 8 and 9 in support of the DPRK proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Noting that new peace-oriented proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is a most reasonable and fair one for the peaceful reunification of Korea, Narain Choubey expressed full support to it.

Lalit Machem said:

If North-South parliamentary talks are realized, this will not only affirmatively effect North-South dialogue such as economic talks and Red Cross talks between North and South, and open a bright vista for the realization of economic collaboration and exchange between North and South but also create a favorable climate for high-level political talks.

I hold that the South Korean authorities must accede at an early date to this just and reasonable proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

CSO: 4100/494

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NO TAE-U'S SPEECH AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SCORED

SK211422 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 May 85

[Commentary by Madame Yun Chong-won]

[Text] On 18 May, No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, made a speech in the National Assembly on the issue of the revision of the Constitution, on the Kwangju incident, on the recent struggle to achieve democratization, and on economic issues. No Tae-u opposed the revision of the Constitution, saying that discussing the revision of the Constitution is a dangerous demand which might possibly violate the guarantee for peaceful transfer of power. We cannot interpret this as anything but revelation of a hidden intention to remain in power forever.

Just as all the people unanimously affirm, the so-called peaceful transfer of power can never be attained under the present Constitution, which guarantees the indirect election of the president. Nevertheless, he opposed the revision of the Constitution. This is aimed at achieving long-term power by protecting the present Constitution under the false pretext of peacefully transferring power.

No Tae-u shifted responsibility for the Kwangju incident onto the people by calling for preventing the recurrence of a similar incident through making politicians and the people examine themselves. He then revealed a hidden intention of committing a barbarous mass holocaust like the Kwangju incident by threateningly saying that an attempt to use the Kwangju incident politically was an act of incurring another tragedy. This is an act of crying, "Stop Thief!"--an act of suppressing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising by concealing the truth through creating an impression that the barbarous holocaust he and his accomplices had committed occurred because of the erroneous acts of the people, and by threatening the people.

As testified by Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, in his interview with a correspondent of the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN in Washington on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, the Kwangju incident was an internecine war in which, with approval of the United States, the

Chon Tu-hwan military group brutally slaughtered thousands of Kwangju citizens who resentfully rose to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification by mobilizing the 20th Infantry Division and special task forces. Nevertheless, instead of apologizing before the people for his unpardonable crime, No Tae-u urged the people to examine themselves. This is an intolerable challenge to the people of all walks of life, including students, who have recently demanded that the truth of the holocaust in Kwangju be clarified.

While making violent remarks that he would resolutely counter the struggle of the people, which has recently been stepped up to achieve democratization, No Tae-u described the struggle of students as an indiscreet act and as an act masterminded by politicians, thereby degrading students and politicians out of office. The student movement is not an indiscreet act masterminded by someone but a patriotic movement to oppose the crime committed by the United States and its stooges against our people and to oppose fascist, dictatorial, and colonial rule. Nevertheless, No Tae-u, while degrading the student movement, said that he would resolutely counter this movement, once again revealing his fascist nature.

Referring to economic issues, No Tae-u said that he could overcome the economic crisis. This is an absurd remark designed to deceive the people. In light of the foreign debt, which exceeds \$5 billion, in light of the successive bankruptcies suffered by enterprises, and in light of the sluggish export performance, the remarks that he would overcome the present economic crisis are absurd remarks ignoring the situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to overcome the present crisis in terms of power and to remain in power forever by achieving political stability at any cost through deceiving and threatening the people. However, it should clearly understand that this is an absurd and fantastic desire.

CSO: 4110/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. FIGURE SUPPORTS DIRECT NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

SK150601 Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 15 May (YONHAP)—The United States will never take part in expanded negotiations on the Korean question, including the tripartite talks recently proposed by North Korea, unless substantial progress is made in direct inter-Korean negotiations, a special U.S. envoy to Japan said Monday.

Gaston Sigur, a U.S. National Security Council adviser, said that the best way to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula is through direct negotiations between South and North Korea.

In an exclusive interview with the Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN, Sigur said that Pyongyang's foreign policy has not changed at all from that of the past, although it recently seems to have adopted "smile diplomacy."

Sigur referred to the inter-Korean economic talks and Red Cross talks, which have continued intermittently for some time, as a desirable phenomenon and expressed the hope that such direct dialogues between South and North Korea will continue at a brisk pace. The envoy recalled that Seoul has proposed to Pyongyang a series of formulae to reduce tension on the peninsula and to form mutual trust, and said he hopes that the North will accept South Korea's proposals.

CSO: 4100/480

INTER-KOREAN ECONOMIC TALKS

Call To End South's Military Adventurism

SK150824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)—A commentary of NODONG SINMUN today, saying that military operations stepped up in an undisguised way in South Korea for invading the North throw a wet blanket over the imminent North-South economic and Red Cross talks, warns that the Chon Tu-hwan group must put an immediate end to its adventurous military action and ponder over it.

The author of the commentary says:

The puppet clique has already worked out a new "offensive strategy" for invading the North and is revising and supplementing the general operational plan of the puppet army in accordance with it and reorganizing the puppet armed forces in an offensive form.

Huge armed forces of the three services of the puppet army are now massed in the battle zone near the military demarcation line and are in full posture to start offensive operations any moment.

Developments in South Korea show that the puppets are trying together with the U.S. imperialists to start allout three-dimensional offensive operations against us.

Yet, the puppets are claiming that their adventurous military action is a "defensive" step. This is a whopping lie to veil their design to start a war against the North.

They have moved large armed forces from the rear to the frontline area, are conducting training to break through hurdles along the military demarcation line, surlied military maps of our area to the puppet army units and gave assignments of invasion to special units. Is there anyone who will regard this as "defensive action?"

No matter what smokescreen the puppets may spread to camouflage their sinister plan to unleash war against the North, it is of no use.

The adventurous military action of the puppets is extremely aggravating the situation of the country and this throws a wet blanket over the imminent North-South economic and Red Cross talks.

The puppets had better realize that by persisting in the provocative war moves they will get nothing good.

Economic Joint Committee Proposal

SK212351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed article titled "Active Proposal for Unified Development of National Economy", which reads in part:

The new proposal for the formation of a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation with vice-premiers of the two sides as its chairmen which was put forward by our side at the second North-South economic talks is a signal and push-and-go proposal reflecting the desire of the fellow countrymen, a proposal intended to make a precious gift to the nation this year greeting the 40th anniversary of national liberation through a comprehensive and challenging economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South by bringing the North-South economic talks to a success at an early date.

It is our consistent stand to improve and develop the North-South relations, rejoin the severed bonds of the nation in all fields including economy and open a favorable phase for promoting the cause of reunification through North-South collaboration and unity.

For a comprehensive and challenging economic collaboration and exchange between the North and the South, it is required to set up an authoritative consultative body of high level which would be capable of effectively discussing and solving this problem and commanding and coordinating economic problems between North and South in a unified way.

The North-South joint committee for economic cooperation proposed by us at the talks is an organization of this nature.

This proposal is a very active and epochal measure in realizing economic cooperation and exchange between North and South in conformity with the purpose and desire of the whole nation at the present juncture either in the view of its necessity or in view of its reasonable formation, function and operation.

The principle which should be observed by the North and the South for smoothly promoting the collaboration and exchange in the economic field

and the direction and way of collaboration and exchange which were set forth by us are reasonable and active measures most correctly reflecting the common interests of the nation under the actual condition of the divided country.

We hope that the South Korean side will respond affirmatively to our new go-ahead proposal.

CSO: 4100/494

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY COMMENTS ON RESULT OF NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS

SK180432 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "North-South Economic Talks and Patience"]

[Text] The second round of North-South Economic talks was held on 17 May at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. The second round of talks was a meeting of economic experts of the North and the South held 6 months after the first round of talks on 15 November last year, a delay caused by the North's unilateral postponement on two occasions.

In particular, considering that this year marks the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the division of the country into two parts, we are in a mixture of emotions in watching the North-South economic talks at Panmunjom.

Until today, 40 long years since the country's division, not even a pair of shoes has been exchanged between the North and the South. Our country has sold and purchased commodities in every corner of Africa. However, we have been unable to trade even a piece of confectionary with the North located just across the Military Demarcation Line.

In the case of East and West Germany, which has been divided into two parts like our country, it has been reported that the two parts conduct trade valued at \$6 billion annually. The trade activities between the two parts have greatly contributed not only to promoting the economic development in the two sides but also to removing the distrust and hatred existing between the two different political systems, to restoring their national homogeneity, and to expediting their national reunification. We can say that, because of their steady efforts for the past 40 years, the two sides of Germany have nearly achieved reunification in the economic field.

The second round of North-South economic talks held on 17 May at Panmunjom is, in fact a belated one. In particular, we are 40 years behind the case of East and West Germany. However, we should not be frustrated with this. We should firmly believe that economic exchange will be opened between the North and the South some day.

At the first round of economic talks held in November last year, North and South Korea found some common ground in their proposals. In other words, the two sides

were of the same opinion with regard to exchange of smokeless coal, iron ore, Alaska pollack, corn, and textiles. They also shared the same opinion on the need to link the railway between the North and the South, to establish joint fishing areas, and to form an economic cooperation committee between the two sides.

What we should do in the future is to seek common ground in the proposals advanced by the North and South Korean sides and to implement them one by one. Considering the present economic structures of North and South Korea, their peculiarity, and the size of the population of 60 million in the two parts, it can be expected that the two parts will be able to conduct trade activities on a considerably large scale.

In particular, North Korea has announced to the world a Joint Venture Law in an effort to seek economic exchange and cooperation with capitalist countries. We know that North Korea needs capital, technology, and commodities from capitalist countries to overcome its chronic economic difficulties. North Korea had better to ask economic cooperation to us, the same nation, instead of asking foreign countries.

Of course, we do not expect that economic exchange between North and South Korea will be achieved rapidly. This is because of not only the present political system of North Korea but also the tragic North-South relations for the past 40 years. We will watch the development of North-South relations with patience. We once again urge North Korea to show sincerity.

CSO: 4107/171

DPRK ON NEW PROPOSAL FOR NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

SK190347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1252 GMT 18 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Most Reasonable Proposal"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the republic will make every sincere effort to help the hard-won North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, which have been provided by our initiative proposals, bear good fruit and to realize broad negotiations and multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South.

At the second North-South economic talks held at Panmunjom yesterday, our side put forth a proposal for founding and operating a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation. At the moment, being heard at home and abroad are the powerful voices of people of various strata expressing full support and giving approval to our new proposal for organizing a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation, while highly estimating it as a most above-board and rational proposal and that would substantially contribute to tying together the broken (?brotherly) ties between the North and the South, uniformly developing the country's economy, recovering the national unity, and promoting the reunification cause.

First of all, from the general viewpoint of improving economic relations between the North and the South, organizing and operating a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation is very reasonable. One of the major tasks in the economic cooperation between the North and the South is to develop the country's economy with the future in mind.

The mission and goal of the economic talks are to realize the multisided collaboration and exchanges between the North and the South and develop the national economy with a view to the future. North-South economic cooperation is bound to expand from the standpoints of national wishes and the trend of economic development. Also, this is a natural and normal phenomenon.

At the present time, when it is necessary to improve North-South economic relations and smoothly realize economic collaboration and exchanges, organizing and operating a North-South joint body for economic cooperation in conformity with this is an urgent question that awaits a solution.

We proposed the organization of an authoritative North-South joint committee for economic cooperation whose co-chairmen from the North and the South would be at vice premier level with a view to realizing multisided collaboration and exchanges in general economic fields, such as the development of resources, industry, agriculture, fisheries, exchange of goods, transportation, communications, and finance. This is a most reasonable proposal fully reflecting the trend of the development of the country's economy and the national wishes.

Operating a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation is very rational also from the viewpoint that the two sides aspire for the uniform development of the national economy.

A North-South joint committee for economic cooperation would regard a general negotiation and a uniform control of economic questions arising between the North and the South as one of its important functions.

Several subcommittees would be formed according to each sector within a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation. Those subcommittees would discuss and solve practical problems arising from economic cooperation in conformity with the interests of the two sides. This is aimed at helping each other supplement weak points [yakhan pubun] and settle what is in want or what is in shortage on the basis of the principle of satisfying each other's needs. Doing this would uniformly develop the economies of the North and the South and enable the economy to stand on its own feet as much as one needs, without depending upon other countries.

A North-South joint committee for economic cooperation would be very reasonable also in implementing what is agreed upon between the two sides into practice.

Also, if meetings of a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation were held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, an atmosphere for national trust would be created and the misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South would also be removed. In this way, the talks would proceed better. Furthermore, this would have a good effect on realizing the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

In fact, our latest new proposal for organizing and operating a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation is a reasonable proposal that would help develop the national economy of the North and the South most efficiently, most quickly, and uniformly.

It is natural that today all compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad, and the public opinion of the broad social circles in the world are raising their voices, wishing to see an early realization of our proposal, actively supporting and giving approval to it.

CSO: 4110/162

SOUTH-NORTH ECONOMIC TALKS

Japanese Papers Pessimistic

SK180243 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (YONHAP)--Commenting on the second inter-Korean economic talks, held at the truce village, Panmunjom, Friday, Japanese newspapers Saturday expressed pessimistic views on the future of the talks, noting that the North Korean side has resumed political propaganda.

The newspapers said that Pyongyang does not seem to be interested in economic exchanges with Seoul; it has resumed its propaganda campaign by proposing the establishment of a new committee instead of agreeing to discuss concrete measures.

Although the South Korean side proposed the idea of buying 300,000 tons of briquette coal immediately from the North, the North Korean side refused to discuss the proposal or any other concrete measures.

Since the first economic meeting on 15 November of last year, the second meeting had been postponed twice by North Korea.

A U.S. State Department spokesman, meanwhile, welcomed the agreement between South and North Korea to hold the third economic talks on 20 June, according to reports from Washington.

The spokesman said, "It is better to have agreed to meet again than not to have talks."

Apart from the agreement to hold the third inter-Korean economic talks on 20 June at the same location, the second session produced no tangible results.

Efforts, Patience Urged

SK180049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "South-North Economic Talks"]

[Text] The economic exchange between South and North Korea is considered one of the most feasible realms of inter-Korean contacts that may eventually lead to substantive talks dealing with matters related to the territorial unification.

In this particular respect, the second session of bilateral economic talks which took place yesterday at the truce village of Panmunjom was noteworthy.

The meeting meant the resumption of the South-North contacts in the economic sphere 6 months after the first session, a delay caused by unilateral postponement by the North on two occasions for no plausible reasons.

As in the Red Cross talks between the South and North for the reunion of dispersed families and relatives, the inter-Korea talks for mutual trade and economic cooperation are considered most practical and realistic, being conducive to easing the long-prevalent mistrust of each other among the homogenous Korean people even on a gradual basis.

Since the Red Cross contacts have also been long in stalemate for no justifiable reason, it is still precarious to expect smooth results from the inter-Korean economic exchanges.

From this point of view, we are obliged to be patient, while making untiring efforts, in the future process of pushing through South-North exchanges of goods as well as economic and technical cooperation.

North Korea has manifested its plans to introduce capital and technology from Western countries, as a means of helping alleviate the existing backwardness and hardship facing it in the economic field.

Then, Pyongyang has no reason to wage an evasion or delaying tactic in the South-North economic exchanges which, once realized, will provide various practical advantages including less transportation charges, compared with other faraway trade partners.

The case of South Korea is much the same with regard to enhancing the bilateral economic intercourse, not to speak of its impact on lessening tension and improving overall inter-Korean relations.

To be cited in this connection is the success in economic relations between East and West Germany, which have managed to pursue common prosperity despite the ideological difference adverse international situation.

CSO: 4100/484

RADIO HITS 'NEW WAR PROVOCATION MANEUVERS' IN SOUTH

SK211500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] In defiance of unanimous protests and denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, are frantically accelerating new war provocation maneuvers to invade the northern half of the republic.

A so-called offensive strategy aimed at invading the northern half of the republic was newly worked out and the puppet army has been rapidly reinforced and reorganized into offensive-type forces. This is a concrete expression of the fact that the northward aggressive war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique have reached a grave and reckless stage.

At the U.S. imperialists' directive, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has not only reinforced the puppet armed forces drastically but also comprehensively organized special troops capable of carrying out commando operations against areas in the northern half of the republic in all units, including at the puppet army battalion, regiment, division, corps, and field army levels, as well as all service branches of the army, navy, and air force, and even including the units under the direct supervision of the puppet Defense Ministry. The number of such troops reaches some 180,000.

The rascals are also drastically increasing the combat units of the puppet marine corps which specialize in landing operations and tank and armored car units which are required for increasing the speed of offensive operations. In addition, the puppets deployed more than 80 to 90 percent of the puppet armed forces in the frontline areas close to the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], thus assuming a posture of readiness to launch an offensive operation at any time.

All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are fully prepared to launch an overall offensive operation against the northern half of the republic, provoking a northward aggressive war at any time.

The danger of the northward war provocation maneuvers is also shown by the war exercises more frantically perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges by simulating an aggression against the northern half of the republic. The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets some time ago is a typical example of such maneuvers.

As was known by all, this war exercise, staged by mobilizing more than 200,000 troops, all service branches, armed forces, war means, and operational equipment, including armed forces from the U.S. mainland and U.S. bases in the Pacific area, not to speak of the U.S. aggressors forces in South Korea and the puppet army, and several hundred airplanes, various kinds of warships, missiles, guns, and tanks, was a preliminary war aimed at invading the northern half of the republic by surprise.

In particular, the rascals intensively conducted this war exercise in front-line areas close to the MDL, in the air, on the ground, and on the seas including along coastal areas, combining various operations similar to real war and simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic. Thus, they revealed their aggressive and provocative nature.

Even after the criminal "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged in succession various war exercise rackets simulating northward invasion, thus aggravating tensions between the North and the South.

Recently, the rascals staged the "Myolgong-85" war exercise in Kyonggi Province--an area close to the MDL--Inchon, and the area of Kangwon Province in South Korea, by mobilizing numerous troops, including the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, the puppet army, the civil defense corps, the reserve forces and even civilian residents in the pertinent areas. In addition, they staged "Sphex-85" and various other war exercises, thus kicking off rows in succession.

At the same time that frantic war exercise rackets were being perpetrated against the northern half of the republic, traitor Chon Tu-hwan went around training sites and raved about accelerating the preparations for a northward aggressive war. On 12 May, he inspected puppet army units in the western front and the office of Kanghwa County in Kyonggi Province, and frantically incited the fever of northward aggressive war, raving about inspection of guard posture, full preparations, and so forth.

All facts show the reckless and grave stage reached by the maneuvers of northward aggressive war provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The maneuvers of northward aggressive war provocation of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which are being staged frantically at a time when the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world want to see a new phase opened for national reunification by realizing our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, cannot escape greater protest and denunciation at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/163

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S.-S. KOREA MILITARY TALKS

SK080404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Wednesday hits at the heinous military plan against us discussed at the 7th meeting of the U.S.-South Korea military committee held in Washington with the attendance of the chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff and his South Korean puppet counterpart.

Pointing to the fact that the United States and South Korean brasshats at the meeting strung out rubbish about the "deployment in the forward area" of the north's armed forces and the "possibility of military provocation" of the north and "agreed" upon hastening preparations for chemical and nuclear warfare against the north, the signed commentary of the paper says:

Noteworthy is it that this huddle came shortly after the topnotch man of the United States summoned Chon Tu-hwan the puppet and, at talks with him, framed a plot to "further strengthen military links" between the United States and South Korea and commit the United States to the "security" of the puppets. This indicates that a scheme to make haste with the provocation of another Korean war was conceived at the so-called "summit talks" and a concrete operational plan for its execution was worked out at the military committee this time.

Attaching importance to Asia, to the Korean Peninsula in particular, in seeking world supremacy, the United States intends to start a new war here and then expand it to another world war.

In hurling groundless slanders at us with fabrications about the "deployment in the forward area" of our armed forces and "possibility of armed provocation" on our part, it pursues the hideous aim of leaving its forces in South Korea and perpetuating its South Korean occupation under this pretext, keeping that part of Korea as a military strategic bridgehead against our republic and other countries and stepping up war preparations there, thereby converting it into a starting point of a new war.

The war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets in South Korea have become more undisguised than ever before today.

Now it has become clearer that the South Korean puppets' words about their wanting peace in Korea and dialogue with the north are barefaced lies and they do not have the slightest intention to seek a peaceful solution of the Korean question or improve north-south relations.

The ever more open war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets cannot be construed otherwise than intentional acts for barring the realisation of north-south parliamentary talks proposed by us and, moreover, laying obstacles to the economic talks and Red Cross talks expected this month.

They must be mindful of the consequences of their din of confrontation and war.

The United States must stop its war provocation moves, withdraw its aggression forces and nuclear and other destructive weapons from South Korea without delay and take its hand of interference from Korea.

CS0: 4100/479

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ON U.S. ASSUMING OF COMMAND OF SOUTH KOREAN ARMY

SK131305 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
9 May 85

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Madame Yun Chong-won entitled "Who Holds the Prerogative of the Supreme Command of the South Korean Armed Forces?" from the feature program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] [Announcer] Before discussing the primary issue, would you explain the general concept of the prerogative of supreme command of the army?

[Madame Yun] In general, the prerogative of supreme command of the army implies the authority to command the army. In other words, the prerogative of supreme command of the army means the authority to administer the army, to formulate strategic and tactical guidelines and plans in terms of organization, logistics, manpower strength, personnel management, ordinance, training, inspection, security, guarding, reward and punishment.

[Announcer] In general, the prerogative of supreme command of the army rests with the leader of a country. I understand that the South Korean Constitution stipulates that the prerogative of supreme command of the army rests with the president.

[Yun] Although the successive South Korean constitutions have stipulated that the president holds the prerogative of supreme command of the army, this is merely an empty decoration. It is generally admitted that the successive South Korean presidents have only been perfunctory holders of the prerogative of supreme command of the army, not actual holders of the prerogative of supreme command of the army. Saying in the National Assembly last March that the party concerned should take over the authority to assume operational command of the armed forces sooner or later, Yi Se-ki, incumbent minister of the National Unification Board, asked if the party concerned was ready to conduct negotiations with the United Nations Command to discuss the issue of replacing the incumbent senior member of the Military Armistice Commission with a South Korean army officer. This question eloquently shows that the person holding the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces is not the South Korean president, who is only a titular entity.

[Announcer] That is right. With the remarks of Yi Se-ki can we sufficiently determine where the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces lies. Now, it is time to discuss when and how the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces was transferred to the commander of the U.S. forces.

[Yun] It was when, having illegally occupied half of the Korean Peninsula in September 1945, the United States activated the South Korean armed forces. Article 1 of the Status of Forces Agreement on provisional military and security issues during the transitional period signed between South Korea and the United States in August 1948 when the South Korean armed forces were activated said that the command of the U.S. forces will assume continuously the authority to organize, train, and [word indistinct] the South Korean armed forces. Article 2 of this agreement said that the commander of the U.S. forces will assume the authority to operationally control the South Korean armed forces. Article 13 of the agreement said that if necessary, the commander of the U.S. forces will have the authority to control limited areas and facilities, such as ports, positions, railways, communications facilities, and airfields.

[Announcer] By this, you mean that the commander of the U.S. forces holds the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces.

[Yun] Correct. The agreement for the establishment of the military advisory group in South Korea signed in January 1950 took a similar nature. This agreement said that the United States will give advice and aid for the command and training of military and police organizations in South Korea, including army coastal security units and army and police troops. Thus, the United States took a legal action to help the commander of the U.S. forces continuously grasp the South Korean armed forces under any circumstances whatsoever.

[Yun continues] In accordance with a memorandum on the transfer of the authority to command the armed forces exchanged between Syngman Rhee and MacArthur in July 1950 shortly after the United States provoked a war of northward invasion on 25 June, the complete transfer of the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean army, navy, and air force to the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea was clearly confirmed. Syngman Rhee said: I am happy to completely yield the authority to command the armed forces. MacArthur said: I think it is an honor for me to place the South Korean armed forces under my command.

[Announcer] I believe that this was confirmed by the so-called minutes agreed upon between South Korea and the United States in November 1954, by the South Korea-U.S. mutual defense agreement, and by negotiations conducted between South Korea and the United States in May 1961.

[Yun] That is right. Article 2 of the minutes signed between South Korea and the United States in November 1954 said that, as long as the United Nations Command is shouldered with responsibility for defending South Korea, the South Korean armed forces will be placed under the authority of the United Nations Command to assume operational command. In light of the fact that the United Nations Command is the command of the U.S. forces in South Korea under

the cloak of the UN force, this article implies that the South Korean armed forces are put under the authority of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea to assume operational command as long as South Korea is a U.S. colony. Since November 1978, the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, wearing the cloak of commander of the UN force since July 1950, has commanded the South Korean Army in the name of the commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. As a matter of fact, the South Korean president is a titular holder of the prerogative of supreme command of the army--a marionette.

[Announcer] (East), Tokyo representative of the [word indistinct] service association of the U.S. Quaker Church, said that South Korea is primarily a tributary state of the United States.

[Announcer continues] He also said that the South Korea-U.S. case is the only example of exercise of the prerogative of supreme command of the armed forces of another country on the basis of an agreement.

[Yun] Yes, that's right. It is clear that the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, who receives orders from Washington, has the legal prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean army on the basis of agreements, treaties, memorandums, and agenda exchanged between South Korea and the United States, irrespective of all the successive constitutions of South Korea.

[Announcer] Yes. I agree with you. We have reviewed who has the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army. Now, will you tell us how such a prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Army is being exercised in practice?

[Yun] I think the story about this will be endless. As for the right of command of operations, above all, it is being exercised through the approval of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. An example can be seen in the case of Chon Tu-hwan's perpetrating of the 26 October military coup, mobilizing numerous armed forces and military equipment, and from the incident of massacring the Kwangju citizens in May 1980, as Wickham, then commander of the U.S. troops in South Korea, confessed in an article contributed by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR last January.

As notorious, murderous U.S. General (Marcello) said to Fulbright, a U.S. congressman, South Korean generals are not entitled to move their troops from the command of the U.S. troops without approval of the U.S. (?commander). In order to temporarily move their troops from the command of the U.S. commander even in emergencies such as flood, fire, and other natural disasters, the defense minister should make a request for such a move to the chief of staff of the U.S. command by telephone, explaining the nature of emergency, details of the involved troops, and the period of duration. He should later submit a document of request.

All this makes us realize the identity of the real commander of the South Korean Army. The influence exercised by the United States over the South Korean Army is extended even to the right of military administration, including personnel, in addition to operational rights. In other words, the United States directly

seized all the rights for military administration of the South Korean Army, including the right to transfer generals of the South Korean Army without any prior notice to anyone. As was known to all, the reorganization of the naval headquarters in late 1982 was carried out by only (few) planners without a prior notice to anyone.

[Announcer] Your remarks remind me of an article carried by SEOUL SINMUN on 24 June 1982, describing the details of the situation at that time. The article noted: The South Korean side was thoroughly neglected in the process of signing the Armistice. Even the list of the representatives of the South Korean Army remained unknown. Yi Hyong-kun knew that he was nominated as a representative to the Armistice talks only through a broadcast of the UN Command. He asked the army chief of staff and the defense minister, but they knew nothing about his nomination. That night, he met Syngman Rhee and reported on his nomination. Then, Syngman Rhee said: Although they appointed you, tell the people outside that I nominated you, in consideration of the nation's face, thus making a sad expression.

[Yun] I think the article in the Constitution concerning the prerogative supreme command of the army is the same trick as one used by Japan against the Chinese Government in the past. In order to prove that a Japanese colony was an independent state, Manchuria fabricated the law on national structure, and included the article on supreme command of armed forces in the law. However, the emperor of Manchuria confessed that he had never thought of being the supreme commander of the Manchurian Army. Indeed, this is a product of [words indistinct].

[Announcer] This story reminds me of a fable about a crow of the 6th century B.C. the crow painted its body with white lime powder in an effort to pretend to be a pigeon.

[Yun] Needless to say, the South Korean president is not the supreme commander of the armed forces. Apart from the operational rights, all military administration of the South Korean army, including organization, structure, equipment, mobilization, education, and even reward and punishment, is being carried out through military advisers of the U.S. support group and the commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and its planning and logistics staff officers. Thus, the remark that the South Korean president is the supreme commander of the South Korean Army is just nonsensical. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is talking about sovereignty, the prerogative of supreme command of the army, and so forth. This is indeed ridiculous. His remark that he has the prerogative of the supreme command of the army is a trick designed to conceal the colonial nature of South Korea and his filthy nature as a colonial stooge.

[Announcer] No matter how frantically Chon Tu-hwan may run amok in embellishing himself, he can never conceal his nature as a filthy colonial stooge and puppet. Our people will more bravely carry out the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan national salvation struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is dreaming of one-man dictatorship and long-term power under the protection of the U.S. masters, and to drive out the U.S. aggressors.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. WAR PROVOCATIONS, MANEUVERS CONDEMNED

SK211350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0842 GMT 21 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Forcible Occupation of South Korea by the U.S. Imperialist Troops of Aggression Is a Constant Source of War"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression are the source of all misfortune suffered by our people, a main obstacle standing in the way of our country's reunification, and a constant source of war in Korea.

For nearly 40 years the Korean people have suffered from the pains caused by the division of the nation, and an extremely dangerous situation, capable of triggering a war at any time, is being created on the Korean peninsula. This is because the U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupying South Korea and enforcing colonial rule there, are devoted to aggression and war maneuvers. This is corroborated primarily by the history of aggression that has continued since the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression occupied South Korea.

Essentially, the reason why the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression have remained in South Korea by all means since they occupied South Korea is not because they want to take possession of South Korea only, but because they intend to occupy the whole of Korea by using South Korea as a military base and, going one step further, to invade socialist countries. The Korean war, which was provoked by the U.S. imperialists, was an attempt to achieve such an ambition.

Ever since the end of the war, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression have devoted themselves to perpetuating the occupation of South Korea and to provoking a new war of aggression. Incidents committed by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, such as the incident of the armed spy boat "Pueblo" in 1968, the incident of the large spy plane EC-121 in 1969, the Panmunjom incident in 1976, and the shooting incident at Panmunjom last November, as well as the other provocations frequently committed against the Republic since the ceasefire, were maneuvers committed intentionally by the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war.

The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression still remains a source of war in our country not only in historical terms but also in practical terms. In accordance with their policy of aggression, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a war munitions storehouse filled with weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and armed forces of aggression.

Not only are the U.S. imperialists beefing up and reorganizing U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the mercenaries hired on the spot [as heard], but they are also increasing, replenishing, and replacing their operational equipment with modern items.

Having equipped some 40,000 U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army of nearly 1 million with modern weapons of mass destruction, the U.S. imperialists are now keeping them in the condition of constant preparation for war. Not satisfied with the deployment of some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds in South Korea, they are continuously beefing up the armed forces.

They have even established operations plans for a new Korean war. After setting an offensive operations strategy for attacks of northward invasion by troops of aggression and mercenaries, they are crazily staging large-scale war exercises to realize such plans. Countless military exercises, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises that the U.S. imperialists have staged annually, are examples.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise staged from 1 February to mid-April this year, in which a vast number of armed forces and modern weapons of mass destruction were mobilized, was a preliminary war and a nuclear test war by the U.S. imperialists to complete a posture of launching a preemptive nuclear surprise strike against the northern half of the republic.

Large-scale war exercises, including "Myolgong-85" and "Pakchwi-85", staged in South Korea in succession, are also in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' war strategy. In the meantime, in accordance with such a strategy, the U.S. imperialists are now increasing the strength of units which assume an offensive nature on a large-scale, while deploying most of the armed forces in forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line so that they can be transferred to offensive operations at any time.

While the triangular military alliance system among the United States, Japan, and South Korea is being further completed, the U.S. imperialists are daily perfecting the command system of allied operations among the United States, Japan, and South Korea to put the offensive operations strategy into practice in South Korea.

Our people will never tolerate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, the source of a new war in Korea, to perpetuate their forcible occupation of South Korea, nor will they watch from the sidelines the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate a triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and to ignite a new war.

Instead of running along the anachronistic path to war, the U.S. imperialists should immediately leave South Korea, taking along U.S. troops and all weapons of mass destruction, abandoning their maneuvers for aggression and war.

Our people will force the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and achieve the cause of peace and peaceful reunification without fail.

CSO: 4110/163

10 June 1985

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS OVER 1980 KWANGJU INCIDENT

Student Demonstrations

SK140902 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
12 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the fact that, with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising at hand, students and youths have recently fiercely staged the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

As has already been reported, on 10 May some 6,000 students from 26 universities in Seoul and local provinces waged anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations. Marking the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, students from many universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, held rallies, staged demonstrations, and stoutly fought the police. They held that the Chon Tu-hwan ring murdered thousands of demonstrators during the Kwangju uprising and they denounced the United States for having allowed the South Korean Army to turn out to slaughter fellow countrymen.

On 12 May, students also continued the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. On that day, some 1,000 Yonsei University students staged a fierce struggle through demonstration, asserting that Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre and demanding his resignation.

Meanwhile, local universities, including Chonnam University, also staged fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Prior to this, on 8 May some 500 patriotic Hanguk University of Foreign Studies students of Foreign Studies waged a vehement stone-throwing struggle in the face of the suppressive police, demanding traitor Chon Tu-hwan's resignation and labor union freedom. On 7 May, some 800 Seoul National University students also formed the Committee To Struggle for the Masses, Democratization, and Democratic Reunification and staged an antigovernment demonstration. On that day, numerous youths and students in Kwangju staged a heroic struggle of breaking windowpanes by attacking three police boxes in Kwangju.

On 6 May, some 800 patriotic students from 16 universities, including Seoul National University and Yonsei University, got together at Korea University, held the second rally of the General National Union of Students, and issued a declaration of May struggle for democratic politics and national liberation. In their declaration, they determined to take the lead in the solidarity struggle with all democratic forces and demanded that the National Assembly put into action the right to inquire into state affairs in connection with the Kwangju massacre and that the New Democratic Korea Party form a committee to probe into the Kwangju incident. After the meeting, they staged a fierce stone-throwing struggle in the face of the suppressive police, demanding responsibility be taken for the Kwangju incident.

On 3 May, some 1,000 Yonsei University students and some 500 Hanguk University of Foreign Studies students held a meeting to launch a committee to examine the Kwangju massacre and a special committee to inquire into the truth of the Kwangju incident and then, staged a fierce antigovernment struggle, shouting a slogan "Do Not Hinder Activities To Prove the Truth of the Kwangju Incident."

The struggles which patriotic students across the country have unyieldingly continued is a very righteous and just struggle manifesting the firm will of our masses to overthrow murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan and to resolve the grudge of Kwangju.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a truculent murderer who 5 years ago shot with rifles, stabbed with daggers, burned with flame throwers, and crushed to death thousands of Kwangju citizens who were demanding independence, democracy, and reunification with tanks at the instigation of the United States, thus submerging Kwangju into a sea of blood.

Since he took power in return for this fact, he has offended public opinion, sold out the interests of the country and the nation to foreign forces, and only sought the suppression of the masses, war, and division.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of peerless fascist tyrants and traitors who unhesitatingly kill thousands of fellow countrymen and perpetrate any act without hesitation for the sake of its power and wealth.

With the Chon Tu-hwan ring left intact in this land, our masses can neither achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification for which they desire very much, nor gratify the grudge of Kwangju which is harbored deeply in their hearts.

For this very reason, our righteous youths and students have continued a valiant struggle, strongly demanding that traitor Chon Tu-hwan assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and step down from power. Youths and students are demanding that the truth of the Kwangju incident be thoroughly made clear and that Chon Tu-hwan resign. This is a very just struggle reflecting the will and aspirations of our masses.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has deployed numerous soldiers and policemen around campuses and has answered with bestial fascist suppression. This is nothing but a last-ditch effort of a fascist tyrant who fears the fierce struggle of patriotic students and is enveloped in unrest and terror.

Our youths and students will advance with the active support and solidarity of the masses of all walks of life, upholding the banner of struggle in defiance of all of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression, and will certainly win victory.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must look straight at the tenure of the times and assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident, and immediately step down from power as demanded by the patriotic students.

Responsibility for Kwangju Massacre

SK121324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 10 May 85

[Station commentator Cho Tong-ik's commentary: "The Kwangju Devilish Homicidals Will Pay a Due Price"]

[Text] The anti-U.S. and antifascist advance by the South Korean youths and students is newly being strengthened with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising. Students of Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Tanguk Universities, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, and many other universities in Seoul are staging mass demonstrations everyday. They demand the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, an end to toadyist diplomacy, and the abolition of suppressive labor laws, and condemn and denounce the Kwangju great massacre brutality, demanding the thorough examination of the real state of things.

On 6 May, students of 16 universities in Seoul held a meeting in Korea University to denounce the Kwangju incident under the auspice of the General League of Nationwide Students and later staged a demonstration, while demanding responsibility for the Kwangju incident. Students of Yonsei University and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies respectively formed the committee to investigate the Kwangju massacre and the special committee to examine the real state of things in the Kwangju situation and staged struggles of demonstration. Students of Seoul National and Tanguk Universities staged demonstrations demanding an investigation into the Kwangju situation. Meanwhile, several youths and students attacked three police substations on 7 May in Kwangju, breaking window glasses and punishing two policemen.

Appalled at the stubborn advance by youths and students, the fascist clique is responding to this advance with brutal suppression threats. The fascist clique places a tightly-guarded police cordon by stationing riot police in front of the gate of each university. Whenever youths and students begin their struggles, the fascist clique viciously suppresses them by having the forces of suppression fire teargas canisters.

At a 8 May so-called Cabinet council, traitor Chon Tu-hwan revealed his ulterior motive of mercilessly suppressing demonstrators by saying that he would handle those who engage in mass movements severely according to the law. This is a desperate maneuver to prevent the advance by youths and students from spreading

into a greater larger-scale mass protests and clearly shows that their true color as a fascist maniac has not changed at all.

Mass protests by the South Korean youths and students, demanding an investigation into the Kwangju massacre and [word indistinct] state of things of the Kwangju massacre and pressing hard for responsibility for this massacre, are very just. The Kwangju great massacre brutality, in which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan mercilessly massacred several thousand citizens and hurt tens of thousand by mobilizing more than 100,000 soldiers of the puppet army, including the ill-famed airborne special forces unit, under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation and protection, was an unprecedented abominable brutality of massacring the same race and an ultimate form of butchering human beings. The South Korean youths, students, and people feel a deep grudge for the Kwangju massacre to their bones and are burning with pent-up anger and animosity against the devilish homicides.

Without atoning for or repenting its indelible felonious homicide, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is only accumulating a new calamity before the country and the nation, an extension of its crime. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of fascist maniacs who built even a concentration camp which can accommodate up to 380,000 patriots at a time, modeled after what Hitler's hangmen did and is a traitorous group which has further turned South Korea into a colonial military base, a market for surplus goods, and a place where excess profits are exploited by positively responding to the demands of the U.S. and Japanese masters. These hateful nation-sellers who stained Kwangju with blood 5 years ago do not hesitate to devastate the land by inflicting the calamity of nuclear and chemical wars on the nation in close cooperation with the U.S. imperialists.

How can the South Korean youths and students who love the country and the nation and who are burning with a sense of justice, be mere spectators of this situation and forgive the criminal group under these circumstances? Their advance is a just and patriotic protest against injustice and treachery.

The harder the Chon Tu-hwan clique attempts to obstruct the just struggles of the youths and students, the more violently will they explode their pent-up anger and grievances. The South Korean youths, students, and people will take vengeance on the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crime without fail and will not lower the banner of struggle until their aspiration for independence and democracy is realized. The Kwangju devilish homicidals will receive the judgment of history and pay a due price.

Struggles Over Kwangju

SK141125 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
13 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? During this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's rackets of suppression which have become more violent recently.

While anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles are waged everyday all over the country with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more outspokenly kicking up the rackets of suppression. This arouses great anger at home and abroad.

From 9 to 10 May, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group to police stations and sentenced to detention a total of 19 people, including Mr Kim Min-sok, president of the Seoul National University General Student Body [as printed]; another 16 university students; and Mr Kim Kun-tae, chairman of the Youth League for Democratic Movement; and on 11 May committed an act of violence by demanding 2 years imprisonment on charges of violating the so-called Law on Assembly and Demonstration for Mr Cho Hwang-u, former senior in the Tanguk University History Department; Mr Kim Tu-myong, former senior at Chungang University; Miss Min Kyong-nang, former senior in the Economics Department at Sukmyong Women's University; and Miss Cho Hye-ran, former senior in the English Literature Department at Sungjon University--all previously arrested and indicted on charges of staging a demonstration while shouting antigovernment slogans in front of the office of the Tongjak District Party Chapter of the DJP, Chon Tu-hwan's private party.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is frantically engaging in suppression by specially placing numerous uniformed and plainclothes policemen at the entrances to expressways to Kwangju, Seoul Station, and other places in order to prevent youths and students from holding large-scale meetings and staging large-scale demonstrations in Kwangju with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising.

In the meantime, from 1 May to 30 June the Chon Tu-hwan group is creating an all-out nationwide whirlwind of suppression against bookstores, printed materials, and persons concerned that incur its displeasure by having so-called impure and illegal publications. Such maneuvers of fascist suppression, which are frantically being kicked up with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is very uneasy and uncomfortable.

As you well know, anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles by youths, students, workers, and other patriotic peoples of all strata are spreading like wildfire and have become much more violent with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising in particular. Holding the second meeting of the General League of Nationwide Students on 6 May at Korea University, some 800 students from 16 universities, including Seoul National, Korea, and Yonsei Universities, announced the declaration on a May struggle for democratic politics and national liberation. In the meantime, Seoul National University students held a meeting to organize the Committee of Struggle for the Masses, Democracy, and National Reunification, Yonsei University students held an inaugural meeting of the Committee To Investigate the Kwangju Massacre, and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies students held an inaugural meeting of the Special Committee To Investigate the Real State of Things in the Kwangju Situation and staged a struggle of demonstration while shouting slogans calling for the taking of responsibility for the Kwangju massacre, an end to toadyist diplomacy, and an investigation into the Kwangju situation.

On 8 and 9 May, students some 10 universities in Seoul organized the northern and eastern district councils of the General League of Nationwide Students, respectively, and waged violent struggles while shouting antigovernment slogans. Several thousand students and workers in Seoul, Inchon, and Kwangju waged solidarity struggles to demand the guaranteeing of the rights for survival and the abolition of the evil labor law.

Such anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggles, which are further being strengthened with the advent of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, are righteous and patriotic struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring had even the slightest fragment of national conscience, it would reflect on itself in view of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles by youths, students, and people of all strata and would respond to their just demands. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is severely suppressing righteous and patriotic students and conscientious people of all strata by laying groundless blame on them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to prevent the recurrence of another Kwangju incident in the future by suppressing with fascist guns and bayonets the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles which are spreading throughout the country and also to extend by even a single moment its reign which is heading for a showdown. Fascist dictatorship is not a cure-all and its destruction is a matter of natural course in history. The more the Chon Tu-hwan ring strengthens suppression, the greater will be the protest of our people it will face and be wiped out of existence.

The youths, students, and people of all strata will not lower the torch of struggle which has already raised and will wage more vigorous anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggles until independence, democracy, and reunification are realized in this land.

Suppression of S. Korean Students

SK140350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 13 May 85

[Station commentator Cho Tong-ik's commentary: "Frantic Wielding of Guns and Bayonets"]

[Text] The South Korean fascist clique is further intensifying fascist suppression in order to thwart the advance of youths and students which is expanding on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

On 10 May, the puppet Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office called a meeting of the directors of the public security departments of the local prosecutor's offices in South Korea. At the meeting, suppressive orders were given to thoroughly ferret out the leaders of campus rallies and demonstrations and the masterminds of the rallies and demonstrations, and to detain and arrest them for investigation and to heavily punish them by applying the national security law.

Subsequently, the fascist clique arrested 31 student activists and leaders of anti-government organizations as of 11 May. Among those arrested were the chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul National University, who is president of the National Student League, and the chairman of the Youth Movement Union for Democratization.

In addition, the fascist clique has carried out a special deployment of police troops on the roads to Kwangju and at the Seoul Railway Station in order to prevent youths and students from gathering in Kwangju and waging struggle there. It is now staging commotions of checking bus and train passengers bound for Kwangju.

Meanwhile, on 11 May, the so-called representative of the Democratic Justice Party raved that those who disturb the order of the constitutional government would never be tolerated. This is an outrageous suppressive assault aimed at blocking the just advance of youths and students and sustaining the crumbling fascist rule with guns and bayonets, and is a writhing of those seized with fear.

As has been reported, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the struggle of the South Korean youths and students is becoming even more massive, intense, and persistent, and its anti-U.S. and anti-fascist nature is becoming even more conspicuous.

On 10 May alone, some 6,000 students turned out in rallies and demonstrations at 26 universities in South Korea. On 8 and 9 May, students of 10 universities in Seoul respectively formed the northern and eastern chapters of the National Student League, and staged a severe joint demonstration. In the demonstration, youths and students denounced the United States, which allowed the mobilization of puppet troops for the suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising, [phrase indistinct] as the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre. They demanded his expulsion, and expressed determination to inherit the spirit of the April struggle for democracy and the spirit of the May Kwangju popular struggle in order to achieve democracy and reunification of the nation.

Under these circumstances, the puppets fear the occurrence of a mass struggle such as the 19 April uprising or the Kwangju popular uprising. This is why they are intensifying the rackets of suppression.

The puppets describe the youths' and students' struggle as an act of violence and an illegal activity in order to justify their suppression. This is an outrageous act and a shameless brigandish logic.

The South Korean youths and students condemn and denounce the fiendish murderers with bloodboiling indignation, because they cannot pardon the Kwangju massacre which traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed 3 years ago by submerging Kwangju in the blood of patriotic people, youths, and students, with the U.S. imperialists acting as masterminds. They have turned out in the struggle because they cannot sit idle when these criminals are making South Korea a place where fascism is rampant and a grave of democracy and civil rights, plunging it into submission and bankruptcy and imposing intolerable misfortunes and agonies on the people.

Their struggle is a manifestation of the sentiment of justice and patriotism against injustice and treachery. Thus, it should be praised, instead of being punished and suppressed.

By wielding guns and bayonets, the puppets are relentlessly suppressing the youths and students who demand independence, democracy, and justice. This is precisely an act of violence. At the same time, a truly illegal act is the puppets' act of imprisoning youths and students who have turned out in the just struggle, by mobilizing their fascist laws.

The puppets' suppressive maneuvers will only further disclose their nature as fascist rascals who maintain power through illegal atrocities.

Guns and bayonets are not omnipotent. The puppets' desperate attempt to quell the growing anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle spirit of the youths and students is useless. The puppets' suppressive atrocities, intimidation, and blackmail will only intensify the indignation of the youths, students, and people, and will only accelerate their own self-destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must draw a lesson from the miserable and of his predecessors who dug their own graves while trying to maintain their lives with suppression. It must stop the reckless rackets of suppression.

CSO: 4110/160

1980 KWANGJU INCIDENT

RPR Urges Continuing Struggle

SK150507 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
14 May 85

[Talk on "Down With Chon Tu-hwan, the Ringleader of the Kwangju Massacre,"
from the Program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] As we know, 5 years have passed since the Kwangju popular uprising
took place. However, the outcry of grief of the uprisers, who raised shouts
calling for [word indistinct] Chon Tu-hwan to death, has not been realized yet.

This outcry of the Kwangju uprisers, which resounded throughout the entire
area of Kwangju, was a sacred outcry reflecting the feelings of our masses.
Reflecting the unanimous will of the masses, our RPR has presented the slogan
"Down with Chon Tu-hwan the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre."

This slogan of our party is a just appeal reflecting the unanimous will and
demand of our masses to vent the inveterate resentment of the heroic Kwangju
uprisers and citizens and to build a new society devoid of foreign forces
and fascism in this land. As we know, when the just and sacred popular up-
rising took place in Kwangju, traitor Chon Tu-hwan responded to it with brutal
suppression.

Under the manipulation of his U.S. boss, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, issuing an
order to the effect that "it would be okay even if 70 percent of the Kwangju
citizens were killed" and to "kill all youths in the city," perpetrated the
sanguinary massacre operations by mobilizing a large number of martial law
troops, including airborne special forces troops who had been given hallucino-
gens. Receiving this order of murder from traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the blood-
thirsty beasts brutally beat the empty handed, peaceful demonstrators and
citizens to death with clubs and rifle butts, stabbed them to death with
bayonets, shot them to death with rifles, and overran them with tanks and
armored vehicles.

The murderers' beast-like atrocities did not end with this. The rascals hung
numerous citizens to death on trees and buried them alive. Furthermore, the
rascals cut the abdomen of a pregnant woman, took the unborn child out, and

threw the child on the ground. They threw wounded persons from the tops of high buildings. They killed coeds by cutting off their breasts. They strangled people to death. Thus, the rascals perpetrated beast-like atrocities which incur the wrath of heaven and man.

Because of such murderous atrocities, thousands of citizens were killed, numerous people were wounded, and the city of Kwangju reduced to a city of blood. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Kwangju genocide perpetrated under the manipulation of the United States was the most brutal and beast-like act of a human butcher, unprecedented in history.

As everyone well knows, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a vicious pro-U.S. stooge, rare fascist dictator, and brutal murderer. This is why the heroic Kwangju uprisers and citizens rose up in resistance against the fascist suppression by wielding bayonets, shouting the slogan, "Let us tear Chon Tu-hwan to death."

In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should have been executed by the stern judgment of the nation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's holding of the presidential post is itself unbearable insult and challenge to the Kwangju citizens and a shame of our nation. Unfortunately, however, murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who should have been punished, is still holding the presidential post, constantly perpetrating unprecedented fascist tyranny and murderous atrocities against fellow countrymen.

Even at this moment, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically perpetrating the atrocities of brutally arresting, imprisoning, and executing patriotic masses of all strata, including youths and students, who are vigorously staging the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

As long as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a brutal and vicious pro-U.S. stooge and murderer, stays in power, no one knows when such a grave genocide as the Kwangju incident will be perpetrated again. Under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime, our masses cannot achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. This is why, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, patriotic students and masses of all strata throughout the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, are continuously staging the intense anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, shouting the slogans "The Chon Tu-hwan regime should bear responsibility for the Kwangju genocide," "The Chon Tu-hwan regime should clarify the Kwangju incident," and "Let us overthrow the funkeyist, treacherous, regime."

Our masses will never forget the bloodshed by the heroic Kwangju uprisers. We should vent their inveterate resentment realize their desire in this land. [Sentence as received] Our masses should never forget the outcry of the Kwangju uprisers and should firmly unite as one to stage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle more vigorously.

Together with patriotic masses of all strata, our RPR will more vigorously wage the struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime.

VRPR Urges Unity in Struggle

SK150522 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean 1000 GMT 14 May 85

[Dialogue by Ko Il-chol and Yun-hui-kyong, entitled "What Should Our Masses Do to Carry Out the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence Successfully?" from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Yun Hui-kyong] Today, our masses are further increasing their determination to expel the U.S. aggressors from this soil and to achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification. In this regard, we will discuss the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the masses' task during this hour. I think the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is our masses' most urgent task. What is your opinion?

[Ko Il-chol] You are right. This has become a complete U.S. colony. Under these circumstances, no demand of our masses can be satisfied without anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The history of the past 40 years and the miserable life our masses have lived show that the recovery of national sovereignty, democracy, and reunification are unthinkable unless the U.S. aggressors are expelled and the U.S. colonial rule liquidated.

[Yun] That is correct. That is precisely the reason why our masses have continued to shout the slogan "U.S. forces, go home," and to wage the anti-U.S. struggle vigorously, particularly, since the Kwangju popular uprising.

[Ko] Yes. Through the experiences in their living, our masses have deeply realized that the U.S. imperialists are not their friends nor their benefactors, but the cause of all their misfortunes and agonies. This is the reason why our patriotic masses of all strata have unyieldingly continued the just anti-U.S. struggle in defiance of the atrocious fascist oppression. They set fire to the American Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Pusan, attacked the American Cultural Center in Taegu with bombs, and burned the accursed Stars and Stripes. Thus, they fanned the furious flames of the intense and bold anti-U.S. struggle. They have continued the furious anti-U.S. struggle in various forms in the central and local areas, while shouting the slogans "U.S. forces, do not support the dictatorial regime," "We denounce the neocolonialism of the United States," and "Yankee, go home."

[Yun] Yes. However, our masses' cause of independence, democracy, and reunification has not been achieved yet. In this regard, our masses must, I think, wage a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle, regarding the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as their supreme task. In this connection, I think it is important for our masses to possess a correct outlook on the United States and the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence. What is your opinion?

[Ko] Certainly. Ideas and thoughts control man's activities. For struggle, the masses should be awakened, and victory can be won only through the unity of the awakened masses. This must be remembered in carrying out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. In other words, to continue the anti-U.S. struggle for independence purposely and consciously, our masses must be awakened with

the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence, and must be organized and mobilized systematically. To this end, above all, the flunkeyist idea of worshipping the United States, which has long dwelt among our masses, must be eliminated, and the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence must be promoted instead. In so doing, the masses of broad strata must possess a correct outlook on the United States.

[Yun] True. To achieve victory in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, priority should be given to the work of making the masses possess anti-U.S. sentiment. I think, however, that it is also important to organize the awakened masses as a powerful force.

[Ko] You are absolutely right. Of course, one or two persons is not and are not powerful. However, when 10 or 100 people unite as one or when all our masses pool their strength under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence, formidable power can be displayed. Unity is our masses' only weapon, and is a key to victory. The unity of our youths, students, and masses was the source of the might which overthrew the Rhee Syngman's fascist dictatorship through the 19 April uprising, and put an end to the Pak Chong-hui's Yusin dictatorship through the struggle in Pusan and Masan. Experience shows that our masses can repel the U.S. aggressors, and recover the sovereignty of the country when they systematically and firmly unite and wage a pan-national struggle for national salvation.

[Yun] True! However, unity is not automatically achieved. I think a system is necessary for the unity of our masses.

[Ko] That is correct. Without a system, the masses cannot be organized as a powerful force, and struggle cannot be carried out purposely, consciously, and systematically. Only when the masses of broad strata rally around a system as a single force can struggle be carried out systematically, and can victory be won. In this connection, numerous independent systems were established among workers, youths, students, and the masses of various strata for struggle last year, and many additional systems are still being established among the masses of various strata. This is a very encouraging fact, I think. I think this will become a precious foundation for carrying out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as a pan-national struggle. The question is how the masses of broad strata realize the need for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and how they rally around independent systems. This is important. At the same time, all systems must wage an unyielding anti-U.S. struggle for independence, regardless of their composition and name.

[Yun] In addition, I think it is also important for the masses of all strata to keep in step with one another to win victory in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Ko] Yes, it is important. In a nutshell, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is a severe confrontation of strength. In other words, it is a confrontation of strength between the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftains of the contemporary imperialists; and their stooges, the pro-U.S. nation-selling forces; and the national forces for independence. Therefore, victory cannot be won without a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for

independence. Under these circumstances, patriotic masses of all strata must keep in step with one another, and must more unyieldingly wage joint struggle among classes, circles, and regions under the anti-U.S. banner for independence. They must develop partial unity into complete unity, and unity among classes and circles into pan-national unity. By so doing, they must establish a pan-national anti-U.S. front for national salvation, and raise the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle to be participated in by all masses.

[Yun] In addition, I think, in order to gain victory in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, it is necessary to closely mesh it with the antifascist struggle for democratization.

[Ko] You are right. The antifascist struggle for democratization is one to oppose the pro-U.S. fascist regime which implements the U.S. colonial rule. Hence, the antifascist struggle for democratization is important to weaken the U.S. colonial rule. In other words, the antifascist struggle for democratization is a part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. In this connection, in their struggle our masses must shout correct slogans, which agree with the prevailing situation and circumstances and with the demand and interests of the masses. They must correctly mesh political, and economic struggle, and small, and large struggles with one another. In doing so, they must also vigorously wage the antifascist struggle for democratization under the anti-U.S. banner for independence. When the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization are carried out as a pan-national struggle, our masses will certainly be able to achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification which they long for day and night.

[Yun] Yes. As spring comes after winter, the new independent world, the spring of democracy, and the new morning of reunification will certainly come when all our masses carry out a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle for independence by uniting as one.

Suppression of Struggle Leaders

SK160540 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
15 May 85

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won, entitled "Stop the Suppression of Democratic and Patriotic Forces," from the regular program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is unprecedentedly suppressing the youths, students, and patriotic masses who have turned out in the just struggle for independence and democracy on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. It is ferreting out and arresting the leaders of the mass movement in order to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle from the roots. In the wake of this, scores of the leaders of the mass movement have already been arrested and jailed.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime proclaimed the policy of confiscating subversive and illegal books and printed matter. Subsequently, it is suppressing progressive youths, students, and personages by staging the confiscations of books and printed matter on ideologies.

All these fascist acts which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing are aimed at thwarting the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by the youths, students, and patriotic masses of all strata which is being further intensified on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all strata must not become the target of suppression. Their struggle is a just one to oppose foreign forces and fascism and to achieve the independence and democratization of society. It is a just, patriotic struggle.

The leaders of the student demonstration being suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring are patriotic youths who are more eager to learn than any other people, and who love independence and democracy more than anyone else. This is precisely the reason they could not sit idle in a situation independence, democracy, and human rights being infringed upon, and have turned out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. [Sentence as received] This is the reason they are encouraged and supported by the patriotic masses of all strata.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification firmly denounces the fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and demands that the students and the leaders of struggle, who have been illegally arrested and punished, be released immediately and unconditionally.

In accordance with the demand of the students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must disclose the truth of the Kwangju incident, in which thousands of residents were massacred, and must step down from power.

If it will continue to ignore the opinion of the people and suppress the patriotic students and democratic and patriotic forces, and will not release all the detainees, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will face even greater resistance of the youths, students, and masses of broad strata.

The youths and students, with burning justice and patriotism, will more unyieldingly turn out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy, will continue to struggle bravely with the same spirit and courage displayed by the warriors of the 19 April uprising, who overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, and by the strugglers of the 18 May Kwangju incident, who heroically struggled in defiance of the military dictatorship.

The patriotic masses of all strata must actively encourage and support the youths and students who are continuing the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle in defiance of the suppression of the fascist dictatorship. At the same time, they must protect the leaders of the student struggle, and demand their release.

In addition, they must join the struggle of the patriotic students and workers, and develop the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification into a pan-national one.

Our masses will certainly tear traitor Chon-Tu-hwan--the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre--to death. At the same time, they will certainly expel the U.S. aggressors, who drove the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring to massacre our people.

U.S. Forces' Involvement Witnessed

SK161206 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
16 May 85

[Eyewitness Account of Kwangju Incident by (Steven Clark), an American, and Kim Yong-Song, U.S.-Resident Korean--read by announcer]

[Text] First, we will carry an eyewitness account by (Steven Clark, American, entitled: "Truth of Kwangju Murder."

First of all, I will talk about myself. For the past 26 months, (Caroline Party) and I worked as Peace Corps volunteers in South Korea. We are Americans. However, we cannot but talk about what stage the poverty, disaster, and terror-stricken state of the South Korean masses have reached as a result of U.S. interference in South Korean internal affairs in terms of politics, the economy, and military--such harsh interference as can be compared with what took place in South Vietnam when the CIA performed its horrendous ["Tarix"] operations.

We can say, with a sense of complete responsibility, that we witnessed a police state in South Korea. South Korea is a huge mass camp. Should South Korea be a so-called model, it would be a model of the hypocrisy of the U.S. Government's defense of human rights.

(Caroline) and I have friends among the masses who we have respected for 2 years. We watched with apprehension how the U.S. Government systematically helped to nip all hope of the masses. To give an example, with the approval of President Carter, in 1979 the United States sold to the persons in authority in Seoul equipment worth \$234,000 for cracking down on uprising. Can this be interpreted other than as a direct intention to stifle individual and civil freedom?

It is reasonable to recall the fact that over 32 years the United States offered \$10 billion in military aid for the South Korean persons in authority who have been replaced. Without this generous and strong support, South Korean generals would have not been able to remain in power.

In the middle of 1979 when economic crises were most serious in the country, mass demonstrations demanding democratic reform began in urban areas. Even the removal of dictator Pak Chong-hui was not helpful. In defiance of death, protest against the authorities took place more markedly. Demonstrations by university students and workers strikes occurred in many cities. Stones were thrown at U.S. soldiers in the streets. They were also shot.

We belatedly learned that in the middle of May, General Chon Tu-hwan, boss of the military clique, asked the Pentagon to officially endorse the use of South Korean armed forces under the Combined Forces Command [CFC] in quelling an uprising in South Cholla Province. This request was approved.

As a result, on 18 May the military entered all cities of the country. The military occupied all universities through attack operations and arrested the cadres of university students. On 19 May, paratroopers began attacking Kwangju.

Peace Corps volunteers witnessed the bloody execution. We want to talk about this.

(Eric Tanke Bissert) witnessed trucks belonging to U.S. troops blocking Kwangju streets. Soldiers began searching one household after another, beating all people who they saw regardless of their sex and age. Because an order not to vex foreigners was issued, (Erick) was safe.

As stated by (Erick), corpses and wounded people were found in the streets. (David Rolenger) told me that, after the initial attack by government forces, he counted the dead and found them to number 600. For several days afterwards, he saw soldiers stabbing children, piercing them with bayonets and lifting them in the air and shooting at trucks carrying peaceful residents, and witnessed helicopters belonging to the Eighth Army shooting at places where residents gathered. Soldiers bound the hands and feet of arrested residents with steel wire and took them somewhere.

(Tim Warbergene) said that explosives and murderous tear gas were used against Kwangju citizens. He witnessed soldiers taking the wounded out of a hospital where he worked, and carrying them somewhere. According to his statement, some 1,000 died and 10,000 were arrested the first day.

(Julie) and (George) witnessed paratroopers throwing corpses out of trucks and burning them.

On 19 May, soldiers who attacked university students looked crazy and their eyes burned. It seemed that they were given narcotics before attack operations.

Some of our friends, who we cannot identify, told us that soldiers fired flamethrowers at people in a waiting room of an airport. They also talked about the heroic struggle of urban residents to check with blocks paratroopers who were armed to the teeth. [Sentence as received]

During the period of riot, as many as 2,000 were killed in Kwangju alone. I would like to stress that all uprisings during this period were harshly put down. The number of the dead is in the thousands. Only Chon Tu-hwan knows the accurate number of the dead.

It is impossible to completely describe the terror-stricken and miserable atmosphere which prevailed in South Korea. The headquarters of the Seoul military changed into huge sites for torture. In Seoul, the police were seen deployed in every street and at every subway entrance. Trucks with soldiers aboard were stationed at railway stations and bus terminals and seen behind them were buses full of arrested people. Tanks were deployed around each government organ. Soldiers were seen guarding broadcasting stations, banks, and newspaper companies. University students had to be prepared to explain to the police where and for what purpose they were going and who they would meet. In streets, passers-by were searched. The police periodically encircled an area and searched each household. When they talked about something suspicious, our Korean friends turned on a radio loudly.

However, we do not think that Chon Tu-hwan conducted murderous operations for himself. Without the support of the United States and approval for the use of armed forces under the CFC in quelling uprising, Chon Tu-hwan literally could not stand even for a single day.

Furthermore, on 30 May Chon Tu-hwan openly said that Gleysteen [former U.S. ambassador to the ROK] encouraged the quelling operations for social stability.

If the Washington Administration had been a genuine defender of human rights, it would have ruptured relations with the brutal hangman. Even less than 2 weeks after the atrocity of murder in Kwangju, however, the U.S. Congress adopted a new law to offer \$251 million in military aid to South Korea. International financial organizations under the control of the United States promised to grant \$600 million in economic aid to South Korea 2 weeks after this. This shows that U.S. weapons and funds will serve as the foundation of Seoul and, as in the past, all affairs of this country will be decided in Langley, Virginia, where CIA headquarters is located.

If the South Korean masses had fought only South Korean generals, they would have become free masses. However, the South Korean masses are confronting some 600 U.S. and Japanese companies which control the country's economy, some 39,000 U.S. troops occupying the country, the U.S. Congress earmarking funds every year to maintain this economic and military occupation, and the U.S. Government which regards twisting the destinies of the South Korean masses around its finger as its absolute right.

We confirm that the United States is an accomplice in quelling mass uprisings in Kwangju and other cities in South Korea. Only 1 month after this murderous atrocity, U.S. President Carter said in Italy: We are not trying to remodel Asia after American and Western countries. We want the world's masses to decide and choose their destinies themselves. How hypocritical this sounds!

We cannot but talk about the fact that, along with the South Korean Government, the U.S. authorities are maneuvering to conceal the truth of the uprising in the face of the world. Because they are aware of their responsibility for the massacre of Kwangju citizens, U.S. official personages and the CIA are doing their best to prevent any report concerning the South Korean situation from leaking out.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea refused to make public all materials concerning the Kwangju incident which it received from Peace Corps volunteers and even advised us to keep silence. The spokesmen for the U.S. Embassy in South Korea prohibited Peace Corps volunteers from meeting reporters and, furthermore, ordered the director of the Peace Corps in South Korea to report on all attempts to interview us. They said that the South Korean situation was being reported by world mass media.

We belatedly learned in Japan that all reports from South Korea, including reports filed by U.S. reporters, were strictly censored and materials on the bloody murder were ignored.

Because he talked about political involvement in the incident, Peace Corps volunteer (David Dolenger), was fired. When (Tim Warbergene), another Peace Corps volunteer, requested an extension of his term of service in Korea for another year, he was given the condition that his diary on the Kwangju incident should not be made public by TIME and LIFE. (Warbergene) agreed to this.

However, (Caroline) and I left South Korea to talk about the truth. We have documents that confirm our statement. We are aware that the CIA is interrogating some of our friends in order to find our residence in Scandinavia. But, we still demand that the world's social public opinion take advantage of its strong force to support the South Korean patriots. We also appeal to the U.S. masses to denounce the White House as an accomplice in the murderous incident in South Korea and to demand that the U.S. Embassy make public the statements made by Peace Corps volunteers.

The U.S. Congress should examine in detail the U.S. policy toward South Korea. We hope that our South Korean friends will have a right to decide their destinies on their own. However, our president does not want this.

Student Struggle in South

SK170842 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
16 May 85

[Talk by Ko Il-chol on the "The Daily-Stepped-Up Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle of Students to Achieve Independence and Democracy"]

[Text] As has already been reported, students have strongly waged an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle throughout the country every day with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising at hand. What is noteworthy in the recent student struggle is that, while waging a combined struggle and struggles by areas and universities under the leadership of the National General Federation of Student Associations, a pan-national student organization, the students have waged their struggles in a diversified form by holding meetings, staging demonstrations, attacking police boxes, and scattering handbills and printed materials.

On 29 April, students from Seoul National, Chungang, Sungjon, Tanguk, Tonguk, and Sukmyong Women's Universities held a meeting at Chungang University and formed the Southern Council of the Seoul chapter of the National General Federation of Student Associations. Following this, local fighting organizations, such as the councils of the northern, eastern, and western areas in Seoul, were formed. Thus, the students have strongly held and staged joint meetings and joint demonstrations.

On 14 May, students from 12 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Koryo, Yonsel, Hongik, and Tanguk Universities, scattered more than 2,000 printed materials at the plaza in front of the Seoul Railway Station, demanding an investigation into the truth of the Kwangju incident, and staged a demonstration, chanting antigovernment slogans.

The students planned to hold a meeting at Pagoda Park that day with antigovernment figures to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising. The students staged the demonstration, enraged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring's placing of clergyman Mun Ik-hwan, a chairman of the Federation of the National Movement to Achieve Democracy and Unification, and 26 dissident figures under house arrest and its hindering of the meeting by deploying thousands of policemen in Pagoda Park.

The students waged a guerrilla-type struggle by throwing rocks, torches, and molotov cocktails at the police forces which suppressed them by firing tear gas bombs at random. The students burned a police bus by throwing molotov cocktails and courageously struggled chanting slogans demanding an investigation into the Kwangju incident and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan.

Students from Yonsei, Seoul National, and Koryo Universities gathered at Yonsei University that day, held a meeting under the auspices of the National General Federation of Student Associations to protest the Kwangju incident, denounced the United States and the present regime, and burned Chon Tu-hwan in effigy. When combat police forces awaiting them outside the school gate tried to prevent them from rushing outside the school gate to stage a street demonstration by firing tear gas bombs, the students strongly struggle, throwing molotov cocktails and rocks.

The anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of students has been waged in various forms. The struggle of Yonsei students on 9 May drew the people's attention. The students held a function that day to commemorate the centennial of the opening of the school. The Student Association of the Commercial and Economic College arranged a garden play venting wrath, a democratic folklore play. On board, the students painted the faces of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and those of American Yankee and Jap [as heard] foreign forces, those of a plainclothes criminal detective and policeman, and a comprador capitalist. Having stood this board upright, the students played the game of hitting these faces with baseballs.

Having posted notices reading "Let Us Demonstrate Our Democratic Strength!" and "How Do You Determine Your Democratic Strength?," the students played a game in which those who hit the mark more than 7 times with 10 baseballs received as a prize an ideological book that the authorities have recently confiscated; those who hit 5 times, THE WAY TOWARD DEMOCRATIZATION, the organ of the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democratization; those who hit 3 times, a tear gas bomb and 2 gas masks.

This garden play of venting wrath was very popular among the students. The board was broken completely. As a result, it was repaired on the morning of 10 May, and the game was resumed. The targets that were subjected to the most severe persecution were the images of foreign forces, Chon Tu-hwan, and Yi Sun-cha.

Students from the Sports Department played the game of destroying out-of-service cars. Having bought two foreign-made passenger cars from an auto junkyard at the cost of 110,000 won per car, the students put them on the playground and completely destroyed them by vigorously hitting them with hammers and picks.

This was not merely a game but a function reflecting rancor and resentment against the U.S. and Japanese foreign forces who support the fascist dictatorial system and against the Chon Tu-hwan military group which submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood. Our people should join the students and take revenge without fail for the thousands of Kwangju citizens who were murdered while shouting for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Open Letter on Kwangju Anniversary

SK160522 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
16 May 85

[Text] On 15 May, the RPR Central Committee announced an open letter to all people on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The letter pointed out that the Kwangju popular uprising was an eruption of resentment and indignation against the colonial fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and an expression of the ardent desire for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Denouncing the atrocious massacre committed in Kwangju by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the letter noted that the urgent task of struggle facing our people at present is elimination of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and achievement of democracy in South Korean society. This letter also called on all people to vigorously advance by upholding the anti-U.S. national salvation banner.

The letter stressed that the antifascist movement for democracy is a factor for weakening the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and for accelerating the anti-U.S. movement for democracy. The letter also appealed to all people to expand the current anti-dictatorship struggle into a nationwide movement and to persistently carry out the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship.

The letter pointed out that the entire nation and all the people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification should unite themselves in the national democratic front, transcending differences in ideology and factions, property and knowledge, and religions and organizations.

RPR Letter on Kwangju

SK191400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 19 May 85

[Open letter from the RPR Central Committee to the South Korean people on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising--read by announcer]

[Text] Workers, peasants, youths, students, and other popular masses of all walks of life: Under the unprecedentedly harsh fascist and despotic rule, the unforgettable May visited this land again.

In retrospect, the Kwangju uprising in May 1980, which shook the whole of South Korea and shocked the world, was a great eruption of deep resentment of

and indignation against the colonial and fascist rule of terror of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and was an expression of ardent aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

With the extension of the sphere of martial law to Cheju Province as an occasion, on 17 May 1980, at the direction of the U.S. masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a truculent despot, deployed hundreds of thousands of armed forces in major cities, completely banned all assemblies, demonstrations, and political activities, and kicked up the racket of imprisoning progressive students and democratic figures of all walks of life.

The unprecedented 17 May fascist violence, in which the spring of democratization was cruelly trampled underfoot with bayonets, aroused endless indignation from hot-blooded students and the masses of all walks of life. Their indignation finally developed into a mass uprising in Kwangju.

With a peaceful assembly and demonstration of Chonnam University students as a start, the Kwangju uprising expanded into a great mass resistance in which some 300,000 citizens of Kwangju participated, and swept over a broad area of South Cholla Province.

The students and citizens, who took to the street of resistance, drove the troops out of the city by waging a death-defying resistance, shouting such slogans as "abolish the Yulin system" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," liberated Kwangju, and conducted fierce offensive and defensive combat under miserable conditions for as long as 10 days in the face of tens of thousands of outrageous regular armed forces.

In terms of scale, length of time, and fierce and stout nature, the Kwangju uprising was a great event for national salvation unprecedented in the history of the modern struggle of the Asian peoples for liberation. It added a shining page to our national history.

The Kwangju popular uprising powerfully demonstrates that our masses are alive under any fascist despotic rule; even though they have only bare hands, they are brave and resourceful masses who stoutly fight by rising up in defiance of death for the dignity of man and the honor of the nation; if they pool strength in resolutely fighting by answering violence with violence, they are able to achieve freedom and liberation.

However, the U.S. ruling ring, which never tolerates our masses' democratic freedom and their life worthy of man, openly ordered that the righteous Kwangju uprising be quelled with iron fists. The U.S. Forces Command in the South turned Kwangju, with a population of 800,000 into a sea of blood by commanding the murderous Chon Tu-hwan rascals, Yankee aggressors fired machine guns from helicopters. Chon Tu-hwan's vicious special combat paratroopers bestially and outrageously murdered thousands of our fellow countrymen, brothers, and sisters by indiscriminately attacking the ranks of resistance with guns and tanks on the ground. They shot people to death with rifles, burned people to death with flame throwers, stabbed people to death with daggers, crushed people to death with tanks, buried people alive, and beat uprisers to death. Furthermore,

they gouged out the breasts of young girls and opened the abdomen of a pregnant woman and even trampled a fetus to death. This appalling act of butchery was the climax of murderous atrocity that could surprise devils and make beasts look pale by comparison.

The Kwangju uprising, which was bloodily quelled by Yankee aggressors, was a new historic starting point which helped our masses awaken themselves from illusions concerning the United States and turn out on the anti-U.S. road and was a great turning point at which the antifascist struggle for democratization was developed into the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

After the Kwangju uprising, the storm of a fierce anti-U.S. resistance, unprecedented since the truce, began sweeping over the colonized South. In the midst of the situation in which anti-U.S. shouts of the masses of all walks of life, questioning whether the United States is a friendly country and calling for the withdrawal of Yankees, powerfully echoed, the American cultural centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu successively suffered from severe punishment inflicted by our hot-blooded youths. When Kangwon University students staged an anti-U.S. struggle while burning the cursed Stars and Stripes stained with blood, the patriotic masses carried out a bold and brave struggle of inflicting a volley of fire on Yankees' amusement facilities and of attacking aggressive U.S. military bases.

The unprecedented anti-U.S. demonstration which peasants staged with the U.S. Embassy in the South as an object in April, when the voices denouncing and rejecting the U.S. aggressive and plunderous policy in South Korea and the anti-war and antinuclear spirit were growing with each passing day, plunging the Yankee aggressors again into great unrest and terror.

However, Yankee aggressors are not trying to withdraw from this land. They invariably lord things over others, as the dominator of the colony. Furthermore, they are more fanatically running wild and ruthlessly and arrogantly maneuvering in proportion to the growing anti-U.S. spirit of our masses.

U.S. President Reagan nakedly revealed a wild ambition for endless domination over the South by openly declaring the permanent presence of the U.S. troops and supported and encouraged fascist murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan by calling him to the White House as many as two times, thus undisguisedly challenging our masses aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification.

As a result, this land has been thoroughly reduced to a place permanently occupied by Yankee forces for aggression who run through more than \$1 billion for their maintenance every year, money which is made through our masses' blood tax. Also, the situation has reached the point at which military and fascist dictatorship, the tool of colonial rule, can last infinitely.

The vicious maneuvers of Yankees, who have stifled and obliterated the consciousness of national independence by planting the flunkeyism of worshipping the United States and have incited and aggravated disharmony within the nation and North-South confrontation through the anticommunist rackets of intrigue, are also becoming more crafty, less disguised, and more malicious with each passing day.

having divided our land and nation into the North and South, and having been hellbent on the perpetuation of national division and war preparations, the Yankees have acutely deployed some 1,200 nuclear weapons [as heard] in this land and have fanatically driven the dark cloud of thermonuclear war over the South through such large-scale test nuclear war exercises as "Team Spirit."

There was no such time before as the period of ordeal in which the people of the South have been forced to suffer from an inconceivable shame and the tragedy of an enslaved people for as long as 40 years under the miserable state of colonial enslavement. Furthermore, there has been no such time before as today when the whole nation is confronted by a critical situation in which it can be victim to a nuclear war.

Our masses are, indeed, faced by an unprecedentedly ruinous and tragic misfortune in the 20th century, the era of civilization.

Popular masses of all walks of life, there is no other way but to stage an anti-U.S. resistance for freedom and liberation in order to put an end to the cursed colonial history, live with dignity in our independent territory as the masters of our destinies, and enjoy happiness for ages to come in this reunified and peaceful 3,000-ri fatherland.

At the present time, the most urgent and important task for struggle for our masses is to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and realize an independent society in the South.

Let us, all people, vigorously march forward along the single road of sovereignty and independence, upholding the anti-U.S. nation-saving banner. Let us avenge the resentment of the dead souls of Kwangju, driving out the Yankee aggressors, the behind-the-scenes ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre.

Let us stop the Yankees' scheme of an aggressive war and more fiercely fan the flames of the antiwar and antinuclear movement for driving out nuclear weapons. Let us liquidate the mortifying U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule and establish an independent democratic government.

Let us, the masses of various strata, expand the present anti-dictatorial struggle to a pan-national struggle that would involve broader classes and circles in more places. Let us stage a dogged struggle to overthrow the Chon To-hwan military dictatorship manipulated by the Yankee aggressors.

Workers and peasants: Today, our workers and peasants are becoming the greatest victims, subjected to an inhuman life and the harshest exploitation and suppression. Let us workers resolutely rise up in the struggle to break the iron chains of oppression and cast off the yoke of exploitation.

Let us vigorously stage the struggle for the freedom of a democratic labor movement while linking this struggle with the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle. Let us secure the rights for survival, obtain the rights of organization, of collective bargaining and of collective action, and reject the labor-management cooperation.

Let us, the peasants, struggle death-defyingly to oppose the exploitative farming policy and the imports of U.S. agricultural products. Let us fight, on a mass scale, against the war game rackets by the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling bunch who are destroying farmland and obstructing farming.

Let us obtain the freedom of organizing a democratic peasants' association, while joining hands firmly with workers. Let us indomitably struggle by actively participating in the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization.

Youths and students: Let us, the youths and students who have always been faithful in responding to the calls of the nation by devoting our blood-boiling youth, display once again our sturdy mettle and perform heroic exploits.

Let us make the anti-U.S. and pro-independence flames against fascism and for democratization blaze continuously and fiercely, while more deeply understanding the mission of the times and the expectations from the masses.

Let us continually ignite second and third Kwangju uprisings by becoming again a triggering device [kipokje] for mass resistance, while rejecting the ruling bunch's deceptions and appeasements.

Let us make full preparations for concerted action in the students' movement; promote the consciousness-raising and organization of the workers and peasants by deeply mingling with them; and struggle in concert with the worker-peasant masses.

Intellectuals and personalities of various strata: Let us courageously turn out on the road to national independence, not forgetting in the least that being pro-United States leads to a road of national ruin and that being against the United States leads to a road of patriotism.

Let us wipe out the feeling of admiring the United States and of flunkeyism and genuinely contribute to cultivating the spirit of national independence for the people.

Let us resolutely struggle by joining in the struggles by the worker-peasant masses, the youths, and students, while rising up after kicking away (hesitation and vacillation).

Officers and men of the South Korean armed forces [kukgun]: Let us turn the bloody guns, targeted against the compatriots, brothers, and sisters, onto the Yankee aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling bunch,

Let us not be mobilized into the bloody suppression of the masses and punish [chodanhaja], in the name of compatriots, vicious officers who issue murderous orders. Let us actively participate in the anti-U.S., nation-saving sacred battle to drive out the aggressors, opposing the antinational war games demanded by the Yankees.

Popular masses of various strata: The final victory of the anti-U.S. and pro-independence movement lies in a concerted struggle by the figures of various strata, of every party, every faction, and each circle rejecting the outside forces, aspiring for sovereignty and independence, opposing fascism and treachery, and desiring democracy and reunification.

Let us achieve the anti-U.S. and pro-independence cause with a brilliant victory by repeatedly uniting, while not forgetting even for a moment the Kwangju soaked in blood, curse, and grudge.

CSO: 4110/162

KWANGJU INCIDENT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Chon 'Mastermind' of Bloodbath

SK161021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 May (KCNA)--When students and citizens of Kwangju rose in a mass resistance, calling for democracy in society and national reunification in May 1980, Chon Tu-hwan the military gangster answered this with massacre.

Crying that "you will kill 400,000 to 500,000 of the Kwangju population" and "cruelty is the first quality of a soldier," traitor Chon Tu-hwan drove puppet troops into a genocide killing over 5,000 patriotic citizens and wounding 14,000 in Kwangju in a matter of 10 days.

When high school girls in Kwangju protested against the massacre, saying "our brothers and sisters are all dying," the murderers killed some 20 of them with iron bars at a time at the gate of the school.

They stabbed a protesting old woman with a dagger and ripped open the belly of a pregnant woman and pulled out the fetus without hesitation.

They killed people, men and women, young and old, right and left by shooting, and bayoneting them and even running tanks and armored vehicles over them and burning them with flame-throwers.

After the bloodbath in Kwangju, traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed another treachery by turning the whole land of South Korea into a human slaughterhouse.

Having seized the puppet power, the Chon Tu-hwan group enacted or malrevised over 500 evil laws in 1 year to black the patriotic action of the people.

The fascist clique reorganized and reinforced the puppet police machines from 1980, crying for "increase of the combat capacity of the police" and augmented the police strength from 66,000 men at the end of the "Yusin" rule to 150,000 by May 1984.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan renamed the "Central Intelligence Agency" "Security Planning Board" and increased its personnel from 300,000 to 420,000.

The fascist clique posted puppet army commandoes over 50,000 strong around cities including Kwangju and keep the movement of the people under constant watch.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique will face a stern judgment by the people for their shocking crimes against the nation.

Student Rallies Continue

SK150353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 May (KCNA)--Students in Seoul and local areas staged an undaunted struggle with the approach of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to South Korean press reports.

Over 2,000 students of Seoul University held a "meeting for probing into the truth of the Kwangju popular resistance" under the sponsorship of the General Student Council on the campus on 10 May.

Following the meeting, they held a 2 hour long demonstration, chanting slogans exposing the crimes of the military fascist clique and demanding the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident.

Some 200 students of Koryo University held a "symposium on the truth of the Kwangju incident" in each faculty that day and then staged a campus demonstration. Over 300 students of Sogang University held a demonstration on the campus plaza, shouting "guarantee the labor movement."

More than 1,000 students of Kyonghui University held an "emergency general student meeting" on the university main building plaza and attempted to take to streets and furiously pelted stones at the puppet riot police blocking their way. More than 400 students of Rihwa Women's University held an anti-"government" rally on the campus and went over to a demonstration.

Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju and other local universities also held anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations, demanding the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident.

The struggle that day involved over 6,000 students of 15 universities in Seoul and thousands of students of 11 universities in Kwangju and other local areas.

Students Imprisoned in South

SK150811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sentenced Oo Hwang-ho of Tanguk University, Kim Tong-yong of Changang University, Min Young-nam of Sakmyong Women's University and Cho Bye-nan of Sangju University to prison terms of 2 years at a trial staged at the south branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 11 May, according to radio reports from Seoul.

The fascist clique charged them with attacking the Tongjak "district party" office of the "Democratic Justice Party" while holding a demonstration against the puppet National Assembly "elections" together with fellow students on 8 February.

With the approach of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the puppet clique on 11 May arrested 31 persons involved in the student movement including Kim Gun Tae, chairman of the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy, an anti-fascist youth organization of South Korea, and Kim Min-sok, chairman of the General Student Council of Seoul University.

The fascist clique have launched an offensive to separate the student leaders from the students, crying that the students' anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle "is getting frequent" of late.

Kwangju Anniversary Marked

SK151022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 15 May (KCNA)--The South Korean students are greeting the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising with the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

Students of Yonsei University, University of Foreign Studies and other universities and colleges in Seoul held meeting on 3 May, where they formed such fighting organizations as the "committee for probe into the Kwangju massacre" and the "special committee for probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident." They bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans for their brutal massacre of patriots in Kwangju and staged a fierce demonstration.

Students of 16 universities and colleges in South Korea gathered at Koryo University in Seoul on 6 May and held a meeting for denouncing the Kwangju massacre. At the end of the meeting students held a demonstration, shouting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta, bear responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

On the night of 7 May students in Kwangju raided three puppet police booths in the city, knocking down two policemen. Earlier, over 2,000 students in Seoul fiercely clashed with the puppet police hurling rocks and shouting "down with the military dictator Chon Tu-hwan."

About 3,000 students of Yonsei University turned out to the anti-"government" demonstration on the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising, branding the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a "military dictator" and demanding him to step down from "power" at once. Students who demonstrated near the 19 April monument carried a big placard reading "let us crush the citadel of dictatorship with the hammer of democracy" in the van and shouted "down with the dictatorial 'regime' of Chon Tu-hwan."

South Korean students put up anti-U.S. slogans along with anti-"government" slogans in their struggle.

Students of Seoul University held an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration some time ago against the U.S. tour of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet. They shouted "oppose the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to the United States," "check U.S. demand for the opening of the door to import" and so on.

Students of the University of Foreign Studies, Songgyungwan University, Rihwa Women's University, Konguk University and other universities and colleges are keeping up their vigorous struggle under the slogans "we fight against dictatorship and foreign forces," "achieve national independence" and "clear away dependent economy," etc.

Students who staged demonstrations with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising just at hand, denounced the U.S. imperialists for having allowed the mobilization of the South Korean puppet army in the suppression of the uprising and strongly held that the United States must stop supporting the South Korean military "regime."

South's Arrest Policy Hit

SK161025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put under house arrest 26 dissidents including trade unionists and religionists on 14 May with the approach of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

The fascist clique took this step to prevent a large scale anti-"government" rally planned by figures of different circles at a park in downtown Seoul that day.

Due to the military fascist junta's intensified repression the total number of those put under house arrest or "preemptive arrest" after 10 May swelled to more than 40.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique arrested 35 university students and persecuted them for taking the lead in the anti-"government" struggle in recent weeks.

The military fascist clique accused and investigated 62 copying houses throughout South Korea on charges of "violation of the law of copyright," according to another report.

South's Suppression Hit

SE160817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 May (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique are getting more frantic in the suppression of the people of all segments including students on the threshold of the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, according to radio reports from Seoul.

The puppet clique walked off to the police over 10 people including the chairman of the Democracy and Unification Committee of the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification on 11 and 17 May.

On 13 May they referred the chairman and vice-chairman of the Youth Federation for Democratic Movement to a "summary trial" on the charge of "spreading rumors" and detained them.

On the same day the fascist clique held a trial at the southern branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and imposed a 1-year prison term on Sin Tong-chan, a student of Seoul University who had waged an anti-"government" struggle at the building of the New Democratic Party in January and passed penalties on two other students.

Chon's Resignation Demanded

SK160014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0001 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 May (KCNA)--Over 700 students of Yonsei University in Seoul held a demonstration demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 14 May, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

The demonstrators were reported to have fought furiously for 2 hours, throwing rocks at the police.

Harsher Repression of Students

SK150345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 16 May (KCNA)--The puppet minister of education called together the presidents of 18 universities in Seoul on 14 May and cried for harsher repression of students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He shouted himself hoarse that all the universities should "crush in advance the students' attempt at demonstrations outside campus" around the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

This is part of the vicious repressive moves of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to check the students' massive anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle growing fiercer on the threshold of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

Summary Trial

SK171015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 17 May (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique penalized more than 30 students who had waged an anti-"government" demonstration in downtown Seoul by referring them to fascist "summary trials" on 16 May, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Those students of six universities such as Seoul, Yonsei, and Ewha, including Kim Chin-kun, a student of Seoul University, waged a furious demonstration together with many fellow students on 14 May, scattering anti-"government" leaflets and destroying and burning a puppet police car by throwing stones and flaming torches at it.

By suppressing the students on charges of this struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is attempting to block the anti-U.S., anti-"government" actions of the students ever growing with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising at hand.

Student Rallies

SK180422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 18 May (KCNA)--Numerous students of 39 colleges and universities in Seoul, Kwangju and other parts of South Korea held Anti-"government" demonstrations on 17 May, chanting the slogans "clarify the Kwangju incident" and "we denounce the U.S. support of the fascist 'regime,'" on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

More than 3,000 students from three universities in Kwangju gathered on one campus during the day, where they held an anti-"government" rally and burned effigies of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other fascist fanatics.

Many students at the Chonnam University angrily protested the attempt of the fascist clique to remove wooden memorials set up for Kwangju victims.

In Seoul about 3,000 students gathered at Seoul University for a Kwangju anniversary observance and held a demonstration.

At Yonsei University, about 1,000 students held a memorial service and rally before a black coffin and then staged a demonstration.

They bitterly denounced the fascist "regime" and strongly demanded the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Students of Soggyungwan and Koryo Universities held demonstrations, clashing with police.

"Weary riot police in full combat gear sprawled on sidewalks and rocks littered the streets after clashes," said the report.

Police fired tear gas canisters over the heads of demonstrators and passersby applauding them.

Feeling uneasy with the fifth Kwangju anniversary, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique moved many riot police reinforcements into Kwangju and deployed them in and around the city.

Checkpoints were said to have been set up along roads leading to Kwangju to control movement of possible protestors.

Earlier, on 13, 14, 15, and 16 May, student protests took place.

Hunger Strike

SK190850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 May (KCNA)--Reverend Mun Ik-hwan in South Korea started a hunger strike on 17 May in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique placing him under house arrest, according to a report from Seoul.

He had planned to visit Kwangju for the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, but policemen surrounded his home for several days to prevent him from going to Kwangju.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam on 17 May described the Kwangju popular uprising as a "righteous democratic movement" and implicitly denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan for seizing the puppet "power" by invoking a fascist "emergency martial law" after brutally putting down the uprising.

DPA said Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam issued a joint statement Friday urging traitor Chon Tu-hwan to remove national "hard feelings" left behind by the bloody Kwangju uprising.

Struggles on Anniversary

SK191020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 19 May (KCNA)--Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju again rose up in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle on 18 May on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

More than 2,000 students of the university gathered on the campus Saturday afternoon and held a memorial service for the victims of the uprising. They angrily denounced the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers in brutally killing Kwangju citizens calling for democracy and reunification and strongly demanded the resignation of the puppet government. And they assailed the United States for supporting the puppet government steeped in treacherous crimes.

Over 1,000 students later went on to the streets in small groups to go to the graves of Kwangju victims.

One hundred students were taken away by police, but the demonstrators fought more stubbornly, never yielding. Despite heavily-reinforced police units that sought to control movement through the area, about 1,000 people managed to reach the cemetery in a continuing drizzle during the afternoon, where they paid tribute to the dead and burned effigy figures of the Chon Tu-hwan puppets.

Meanwhile, anti-fascist organizations held a memorial service and hunger strike in Seoul Saturday.

The South Korean opposition "New Korea Democratic Party" issued a statement of its spokesman Saturday, urging the puppet government authorities to conduct a probe into the "Kwangju incident."

Four Students to Prison

SK200103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique held a trial at the southern branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 18 May and passed prison terms upon four students for the reason that they had waged anti-"democratic Justice Party" struggle, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This is part of the frantic suppression further stepped up by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique these days to prevent the anti-U.S., anti-"government" action of students.

Students Mark Anniversary

SK200101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2344 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--Tens of thousands of students at over 80 colleges and universities in all parts of South Korea held anti-"government" demonstrations on 17 May on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to an AFP report from Seoul.

Demonstrators persistently resisted the riot police, hurling rocks at them and knocked down 400 of them.

Thousands of students in Kwangju held a demonstration on 18 May, shouting "we demand the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan responsible for the Kwangju massacre."

They valiantly fought, throwing stones at a police station.

A memorial service was held with the attendance of Kwangju citizens and students at a cemetery of victims of the Kwangju uprising.

The attendants expressed indignation and wrath against Chon Tu-hwan, the military fascist hooligan.

That day the fascist clique drove out more than 60,000 riot police in the suppression of the demonstration in Kwangju and walked off 100 students to the police station.

Statements by Kims in South

SK200817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 20 May (KCNA)--Kim Tae-chang and Kim Yong-san, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy in South Korea, made public statements on 17 May on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to Japanese papers 18 May.

Statement titled "On the Fifth Anniversary of the Righteous Kwangju Uprising" said that on 17 May 1980 a few number of soldiers staged a military coup d'etat, arrested a large number of patriots and trampled underfoot the desires of the people.

The statement demanded "a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident," "rehabilitation of honour of victims of the Kwangju incident and of the citizens who participated in the struggle," "sufficient compensation for the bereaved families of victims," "democratisation of society and establishment of a system of replacing the regime according to the demand of the people" and so on.

It urged the puppet clique, the very one who committed the violence in Kwangju, to "deeply reflect on its action."

That day Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-san in another statement issued on the first anniversary of the formation of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy demanded the revision of the constitution for the direct election of the president, guarantee of the rights of workers and their right to existence, release of all political prisoners, etc.

CSO: 4100/486

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ALLEGED U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN 1980 KWANGJU INCIDENT

VRPR Accusation

SK201423 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
16 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the continuing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle staged by youths and students across the country on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, denouncing the United States as the true culprit of the Kwangju incident.

As has been reported, the youths and students across the country are bravely staging anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle with slogans denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the main culprit of the Kwangju incident, as well as the United States for having ordered the South Korean army to be mobilized in quelling the uprising.

On 14 May, some 1,000 patriotic students from Seoul National University and Yonsei University, as well as other universities, held a rally at Yonsei University under the aegis of the National Federation of Students to censure the Kwangju incident. During the meeting, the students burned traitor Chon Tu-hwan in effigy and exposed and denounced the crimes committed by the United States, the behind-the-scenes controller of the Kwangju incident.

The patriotic students participating in the struggle engaged the suppressive police, who were descending upon them, in a fierce demonstration struggle, throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at the policemen.

In the meantime, in the evening of that day, hundreds of patriotic students, in groups, disseminated thousands of anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets in the areas around Seoul railway station, shouting such slogans as "Prove the true state of the Kwangju incident" and "The United States mobilized the South Korean Army in quelling the Kwangju uprising," and staged a brave struggle, throwing rocks, burning cotton balls, and Molotov cocktails at the police, and eventually burning down a police bus.

Our youths, students, and masses from all walks of life are now engaged in a stubborn struggle calling for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan, the ring-leader behind the Kwangju massacre, and for the expulsion of the U.S. aggressors, who encouraged Chon Tu-hwan to slaughter Kwangju citizens, from this land.

Such a struggle by our youths and students is a very righteous and just struggle that reflected the unanimous demands and will of our popular masses.

As for the massacre committed in Kwangju, it was a most brutal and shuddering fratricidal atrocity committed by the murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan on orders from the United States, an atrocity unrivaled in the history of the world. It is widely known to the world that it was the United States that ordered the murderous traitor Chon Tu-hwan to commit a massacre in Kwangju and then directed and controlled him behind the scenes.

At the time when the Kwangju popular uprising exploded, the U.S. imperialists openly clamored that the rebels in Kwangju must be quelled with iron fists. Five years ago, on 22 May, then U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, Defense Secretary Brown, and special assistant (as heard) Brzezinski held an emergency meeting of the U.S. National Security Council at the White House and ordered the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea to hand over to Chon Tu-hwan three brigades of commando groups, three divisions, and cavalry units under his command to be used in committing a massacre in Kwangju. This is still vividly remembered by our people.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists cancelled furloughs for all U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, quickly dispatched two U.S. (TE-3A) AWACS planes to Okinawa, Japan, and then had two early warning aircraft stationed there fly quickly to South Korea, while massing countless vessels, including such aircraft carriers as the "Coral Sea" and the "Midway," in the waters around South Korea. Not satisfied with such measures, they mounted a blockade around the city of Kwangju and threatened our popular masses by mobilizing even U.S. infantry troops.

The atrocities in Kwangju 5 years ago were committed under such a U.S. order to murder, and through its behind-the-scenes control. At that time, the U.S. daily THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, reporting that Wickham, the highest-ranking person among the Americans in South Korea, was directly responsible for the murdering and wounding of South Korean people, quoted many Americans who witnessed the Kwangju incident with their own eyes as saying that the United States was the main culprit of the massacre in Kwangju.

All these facts show that the true culprit who submerged the city of Kwangju in a sea of blood was none other than the United States, and that unless the U.S. aggressors are driven out of this land, it will be impossible to achieve the independence, democracy, and reunification so ardently aspired for by our popular masses.

Whatever they may say, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring can never avoid responsibility for the massacre in Kwangju. It is for this reason that, despite the brutal fascist suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, our youths and students, with the brunt of their struggle directed against the murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan and against the U.S. aggressors, are now continuing their struggle almost daily on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, shouting such slogans as "Prove the true state of the Kwangju incident," "Take responsibility for the Kwangju incident," and "It is the United States that allowed the South Korean Army to be used in quelling the Kwangju uprising."

Our youths and students are filled with firm resolve to punish the true culprit responsible for the Kwangju massacre and avenge Kwangju's bloody resentment at all costs. Also, the masses from all walks of life are extending active support and solidarity to their righteous struggle.

Our patriotic youths, students, and popular masses will never lower the banner of struggle unless they have driven the U.S. aggressors out of our land and toppled the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

VRPR on Kwangju Anniversary

SK211445 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which has been waged much more fiercely with the fifth anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju people's uprising as momentum.

As has already been reported, the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of patriotic students has been continuously and fiercely waged every day throughout the country with the fifth anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju people's uprising as momentum. On 17 May, thousands of students from 39 universities throughout the country rose in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle under such slogans as "Make the Kwangju incident clear," and "We denounce the United States for supporting the fascist regime." More than 3,000 students from three universities, including Chonnam and Chosen universities in Kwangju, gathered at a playground in the city that day, held an antigovernment meeting, and burned traitor Chon Tu-hwan in effigy. Following this, the students rose in a demonstration struggle and tenaciously fought against police forces.

More than 3,000 students from various universities in Seoul gathered at Seoul National University [SNU] that day and waged a demonstration struggle to mark the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising. The students waged a fierce demonstration struggle against tyrannic police forces, chanting slogans calling for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan and denouncing the United States for supporting the fascist regime, and throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails. Having held a meeting before a black coffin, more than

1,000 students waged a fierce demonstration struggle at Yonsei University. Songgyungwan and Koryo university students waged an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. When Koryo University students sang the song of Kwangju while staging a demonstration, residents of the nearby area applauded, extending support for and solidarity with the students' righteous struggle.

The students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which has been intensified throughout the country every day with the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising as momentum, reflects the indomitable will of our students not to tolerate any more traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the mass holocaust in Kwangju, and the U.S. imperialists, conspirators, who masterminded him. The students' act is very righteous, just, and patriotic.

As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan right is trying to remain in power forever under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists by covering the truth of the Kwangju incident with a dark veil. However, he will never be able to conceal the barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju. How can we forget the barbarous mass holocaust 5 years ago when the blood shed by our fellow countrymen flowed in the Kwangju river and when the ravine of Mt Mudung was covered by bodies.

It was the U.S. imperialists who drove the Chon Tu-hwan ring to commit the barbarity of slaughtering our fellow countrymen en masse in an unprecedented manner. They sent more than 70,000 troops who were under their control and lethal weapons to the Chon Tu-hwan ring and issued a murderous order to deal iron-fisted blows to citizens.

It is widely known to the world that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of the mass holocaust in Kwangju and that the U.S. imperialists are conspirators who instigated and masterminded him. Therefore, it is natural for our people to burn with a single will to inflict thousand-fold revenge upon the true culprit of the cursed Kwangju incident.

It is just for our righteous students to demand that the truth of the Kwangju incident be made clear and that Chon Tu-hwan be overthrown, to denounce the United States, and to wage the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, reflecting the desire of our people.

Today, the people of all walks of life support and encourage the righteous struggle of students. They pin great expectation on the students' struggle. The broad strata of the people should join the struggle of the students. Today, the struggling students desire this. Past experience shows that when all the people rise, expressing resentment, they can lead the struggle to victory. Rising in response to the ardent call of the students, the people of all walks of life, including workers, should wage a pan-national anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to save the country.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

1980 KWANGJU INCIDENT, STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Semi-monthly Review of South's Situation

SK161600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMIN Thursday carries a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation under the headline "Raging Flames of Struggle Against Dictatorship and for Democracy, Ill-boding War Moves."

The paper says:

What is noteworthy in the developments in South Korea over the past fortnight is that the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for independence and democracy was further intensified among students and people of different strata.

Students in Seoul, Kwangju, Inchon and other parts of South Korea held anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstrations almost every day with the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising at hand.

They resisted the tear-gas firing puppet police with fierce rock-hurling, shouting "Chon Tu-hwan, resign", "United States, stop supporting the military dictator" and so on. Demonstrators persistently fought, destroying police booths at various places.

Also noteworthy in the South Korean situation in the last two weeks is that the South Korean puppets have stepped up in full scale war preparations and incited confrontation in actuality though they paid a lip-service to the dialogue and relaxation of tensions.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on May 12 examined the "guard posture" of the puppet army units in the frontline area in the western sector of the front and incited a war fever prattling about "full preparedness" and the like. Earlier the puppets held a "military committee meeting" and a "security consultative conference" with their U.S. imperialist masters to work out a war plan against us.

Along with this, they further accelerated the reinforcement and reorganization of the puppet armed forces that had been under way according to their "offensive strategy."

Provocative military exercises codenamed "Meulgang" and "Itanbul" were ceaselessly held in different parts of South Korea.

As a result, the tensions on the Korean peninsula have been further heightened and the danger of war against the North has increased steadily.

The puppets' stepping up of war preparations against us is an open challenge to our peace-loving efforts and a treachery which throws a wet blanket over the imminent North-South dialogue.

Crackdown on Students Played

SE170871 Pyongyang KCHA in English 0812 GMT 17 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCHA)--The Chon Tu-hyeon fascist clique went from straight at the situation, put an end to its brutal suppression of students and people and step down from power forthwith, is demanded by the people.

NOBOMB SIMON today says this in a commentary denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for indiscriminately arresting and jailing leading students, claiming that "a demonstration of 'movement-minded students' is expected" and students are causing labor-management disputes after getting involvement for disguise, deceiving their promising records.

The author of the commentary says:

The fascist clique is watching and spying on every movement of protesting students, using even electronic apparatuses in the suppression of students and scheming to stretch its talons of suppression to their movements.

In suppressing leading students, labelling them as "movement-minded students" the fascist clique schemes to discredit and offend students who have stood in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy. It also schemes to prevent the employment of progressive students in social status and thereby deprive them of even their right to existence and shack their unity with workers in the struggle.

The fascist clique is seeking a way out of the ever worsening crisis in the intensified suppression of students and people. But things are not going on as desired by the puppets.

Democratic Journal 21100

SE217663 Pyongyang KCHA in English 0804 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCHA)--Thousands of students of Chongju University who held fierce demonstrations against U.S.S.R. students' activities.

anti-"government" slogans on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, punished a puppet policeman running wild in suppression on May 19, according to a report from Kwangju.

At around 7:50 p.m. students who were holding a demonstration near the university caught a policeman of the information section of the puppet western district, Kwangju, police station, among the policemen pouring upon them, bound his hands with wire and blindfolded his eyes and locked him up in a toilet. Detained there for 3 hours and 30 minutes, the frightened policeman surreptitiously opened a second floor window while students were waging a rock-hurling fight with the police outside and hurriedly jumped down to the ground. He was reported to have got a heavy wound, having his right hand wrist broken.

Sit-down Strike

SK220401 Pyongyang KCNA in English D348 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--More than 30 figures including ek Ki-wan, director of the Unification Problem Institute, and Man Ik-hwan, chairman of the Alliance of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, in South Korea entered into a sit-down strike on May 17 all at once in the office room of the alliance in Seoul in demand of the probe into the truth of the massacre of Kwangju citizens and the resignation of the Chun Do-hwan military fascist clique and continued their strike till May 20, according to Japanese papers May 21.

CSO: 4100/494

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION OVER KWANGJU INCIDENT

Maneuvers To Divide, Isolate Students

SK201452 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
17 May 85

(Station commentary)

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the base maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to smash and strangle the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of our students.

Perplexed at a time when the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of our students has been waged fiercely throughout the country, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while suppressing this struggle with bayonets, has clung to base and conspiratorial maneuvers to create chaos in the fighting ranks and to smash this struggle. While telling the police throughout the country to severely punish, using the national security law, those students whose consciousness has been raised, saying that they have caused social chaos and endangered security, Chon Tu-hwan has arrested student leaders, controlled so-called bad publications, and kicked up search rockets. In addition, he has maneuvered daily, in a base and conspiratorial manner, to drive a wedge among students and to alienate those student leaders who have joined the movement to achieve democratization from students and the people.

On 10 May, the Koryu University authorities scattered printed materials calling for achieving self-restraint and for creating an atmosphere of study by mobilizing a government-patronized organization called the committee for promoting safety on the campus and by denouncing the incumbent leaders of student associations for being exclusively engaged in struggle against the government. On 16 May, printed materials banning acts of throwing Molotov cocktails and rocks in demonstrations were scattered. Members of the central committee of the organization for parents of students throughout the country appeared that day and distributed printed materials urging students to engage exclusively in study. On 15 May, a declaration on the situation calling for achieving democracy through dialogue and study was distributed in the name of the Consultative Youth Council of Christian Churches.

While describing those righteous students who have joined the struggle to achieve democratization as radically left-wing delinquent students, the authorities have conducted propaganda stating that they are riotous individuals who have created social disturbances and breached discipline. This is absurd.

According to an investigation of 15 universities throughout the country recently made by the New Korea Democratic Party to determine the truth regarding the campus issue, the demand of students totally contradicts this.

Students demand that Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of the mass holocaust in Kwangju 5 years ago, investigate the truth of the Kwangju incident, denouncing the crime committed by the United States in masterminding the mass holocaust in Kwangju. The students have struggled to meet the vital demand of all our people, such as attainment of the right of the people, including workers, to exist, the overcoming of the dependent economy, and the free discussion of the reunification issue.

Nevertheless, describing their righteous struggle as criminal, the party concerned is trying to suppress and strangle it. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan group is an antinational, treacherous, and fascist group.

Although Chon Tu-hwan has called for dialogue and study, the situation of this land is one in which independence and democracy cannot be achieved through dialogue. Those students who visited the headquarters of the DJP, demanding dialogue, have been condemned as criminals. They have been tried and are suffering in prison. Accordingly, herein lies the hidden intention of the Chon Tu-hwan group in conducting conspiratorial propaganda on dialogue and study through the mobilization of government-patronized organizations. Having failed to strangle the righteous struggle of students by unilaterally using suppressive means, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to divide the fighting ranks by creating chaos within them through the use of cajoling and deceptive means. The Chon Tu-hwan group is also trying to quench the flames of the righteous struggle of students by isolating those students who have taken the lead in the struggle from school and society. However, our students will tenaciously struggle until the demand of our people is met by smashing the foolish and conspiratorial maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring and by much more firmly rallying the fighting ranks. The people of all walks of life should not be deceived by the conspiratorial maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, should positively support and encourage those patriotic students who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle on the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, and should join their righteous struggle.

VRPB Scores Suppressions

SE220229 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 May 85

[Text] Yesterday the RPR spokesman issued a statement denouncing the fascist oppression which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is intensifying against the democratic and patriotic forces.

The statement said that the frantic bestial suppression which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is committing against the patriotic students and the democratic personages of all strata is a desperate writhing to extricate itself from predicament.

The statement said that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in extreme fear of the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of the masses of all strata which is being intensified with each passing day, apprehended and detained scores of leaders of the student and workers movement and democratic personages of various strata by force, and is bloodily suppressing the patriotic advance of the students.

Firmly denouncing the lunatic suppression by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan group, the statement demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan ring immediately release all detained students and personages of various strata, and withdraw without condition.

The statement said that the youths, students, and masses of all strata, inheriting the heroic spirit of the Kwangju strugglers, must defeat the suppression by the fascist group and must continue to advance for victory.

CSO: 4110/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN KWANGJU INCIDENT ALLEGED

SK211152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 20 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May commentary: "The U.S. Imperialists Are the Ringleader of the Atrocity of the Kwangju Massacre"]

[Text] On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean youths and students are raising their voices in denouncing the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the atrocity of the Kwangju massacre. While staging mass anti-U.S. demonstrations they are shouting that "The U.S. forces must assume responsibility for supporting the Kwangju massacre and apologize openly!" and "United States, remember the indignation of the Kwangju citizens!" This is a manifestation of a firm will to disallow the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who directly instructed and manipulated the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique's atrocity of the Kwangju massacre. When the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique was brutally suppressing the Kwangju citizens who had risen up demanding the abolition of the emergency martial law, the rescission of the Yusin system, and Chon Tu-hwan's withdrawal, the U.S. imperialists upheld noninterference in internal affairs. They played a trick, as if they were not involved. This was a cunning trickery aimed at deceiving public opinion.

Every time a political crisis deepened in South Korea in the wake of the growing antifascist struggle of the people for democratization, the puppets were put in front in order to suppress the advance of the people with guns and bayonets and in order to maintain the fascist colonial rule. This is a stereotyped trickery which the U.S. imperialists have used throughout history. Following the April popular uprising, the U.S. imperialists introduced the fascist military rule of the former dictator in order to shore up the colonial rule in crisis. This fact alone fully shows this. At the time of the Kwangju uprising, the U.S. imperialists acted in the same way.

When the mass movement of the youths and students was being intensified, they disclosed their true color even by taking off the veil of protector of human rights. While raving about giving top priority to security, they

actively participated in bringing demonstrations under control. On 22 May, the U.S. ruling circles held an emergency extraordinary meeting at the White House. At the meeting, they took an emergency step to increase support for the South Korean puppets with the force of arms, and hurriedly sent a task force fleet, including the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea," and the aircraft carrier "Midway" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to the South Korean waters. They also flew airborne warning and control planes in the South Korean skies. They placed the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea into a state of alert, and ordered them to be prepared for deployment at any time in order to suppress uprisings. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists turned an enormous number of troops and lethal equipment, such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, howitzers, aircraft, and missiles, as well as other modern homicidal means, which belonged to the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, over to the puppets, and drove them to the battle of massacre.

The U.S. ambassador in South Korea and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea also ran amok in order to strangle the Kwangju uprising with the strength of America.

The whole world knows that the U.S. imperialists raved that the uprising must be brought under control with an iron fist.

The U.S. imperialists, directly joining the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique's bloody battle of massacre, even blockaded streets and fired machineguns. This is the testimony given by the U.S. Peace Corps members who witnessed the Kwangju incident.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in connection with a series of the fascist steps taken at that time, including the 17 May outrage, confessed that the United States was aware in advance, and that he himself informed the United States of the steps that were taken. This shows how deeply the United States was involved in all the incidents that developed in South Korea at that time.

Thus, behind the curtain of noninterference in internal affairs, the U.S. imperialists allowed the Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u ring to use the several divisions of the puppet army that were under their control. By so doing, they ordered and directed the killing of the demonstrators, and directly manipulated its entire course.

Kwangju was turned into a sea of blood in accordance with the direction and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. If there were no instigation by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had no right of control over the army, should have been unable to commit the atrocious crime of killing thousands of compatriots by mobilizing the special forces and main combat army division.

In the Kwangju tragedy, the South Korean people have come to more fully realize that the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless hypocrites who encroach upon human rights and democracy under the facade of human rights.

and democracy, and are the most shameless aggressors who indulge in human butchery under the guise of protector. It is not at all accidental that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is being drastically intensified in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to make it appear that they have nothing to do with the Kwangju massacre. However, they can never evade responsibility for the Kwangju massacre, no matter what sophism they may use.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the cause of all the misfortunes and agonies which the South Korean people are suffering. As long as the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape disasters. The South Korean people will not forget the lesson of the blood of Kwangju, and will raise even higher the anti-U.S. and antifascist banner for independence and democratization in order to recover the sovereignty and democracy which they have been deprived of.

The U.S. imperialists, in accordance with the demand of the people, must apologize for the crimes they committed against our nation, and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4110/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR DEMANDS U.S. CLARIFICATION ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK211408 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
20 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 15 May, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, made inconsistent remarks in connection with the Kwangju incident in an interview with an ASAHI SHIMBUN Washington correspondent, to the scorn and indignation of the people at home and abroad. In the interview, he admitted U.S. approval of the dispatch of armed forces to repress the Kwangju residents when he said that he obtained the approval of Washington when the 20th Division, which was under the UN Command, was dispatched to Kwangju.

Meanwhile, in this interview, instead of revealing more specifically the nature [of the United States] as the (manipulator) of the Kwangju incident, Gleysteen spoke ambiguously, as if the United States had nothing to do with the Kwangju massacre, saying that the United States had little to do with the Kwangju incident and that there were limitations to [words indistinct].

No doubt, it is fortunate that a man who was a high-ranking U.S. official, who was the U.S. ambassador who controlled the Kwangju incident behind the scenes on the spot, should have admitted publicly, for the first time, the fact that the United States allowed the dispatch of armed forces to repress the Kwangju residents, yet it is intolerable that he attempted to exculpate regarding the truth of the Kwangju incident. This is an open challenge to and intolerable defilement of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life who are crying out across the country, calling on the authorities to clarify and take responsibility for the Kwangju incident, and it is a foolish attempt to extricate themselves from assuming responsibility for the Kwangju incident.

As the truth has been well exposed to the entire world, Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the great bloody tragedy of the Kwangju massacre 5 years ago under the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States, the ringleader of the massacre.

When the Kwangju incident took place, the leader of the U.S. Administration and the military called an emergency meeting and handed over to Chon Tu-hwan

three regiments of special forces, three divisions, and armored units under the command of Wickham, commander of the US troops and the U.S. forces in South Korea, for dispatch to repress the Kwangju mass uprising, issued an alert order to the 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, and undertook an operation to repress the antigovernment struggle.

Meanwhile, Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant in charge of security affairs, raved that the resisting residents of Kwangju should be repressed with iron fists, and Beaton, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said that the United States would defend its ally and that it would carry out its duty in accordance with its treaty with South Korea. In particular, U.S. President Carter, in a TV interview, said that the U.S. security commitment to South Korea was firm, that the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea would remain unchanged, and that protecting South Korea's security was not contradictory to the U.S. human rights policy.

The fact that the United States is the labeled-the-scenes manipulator and ringleader of the Kwangju massacre was also mentioned by Chon Tu-hwan himself. In an interview with editors and publishers of South Korea, he confessed that he himself informed the United States, that the United States knew in advance about a series of fascist steps, including the expanded implementation of the 17 May extraordinary martial law.

Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors, while admitting them, [as received] This is really ridiculous. It is the stereotyped and habitual tactic employed by the U.S. imperialists to find a way out of their crisis using their puppets as a sacrifice and to replace useless stooges. Hayslett's cunning remarks, an attempt to extricate himself from responsibility for the Kwangju massacre, also originate from such a tactic.

In short, the remarks of the former U.S. ambassador to South Korea were a clumsy attempt at exculpation to shift all the blame onto the stooges, at a time when voices calling for U.S. clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident are being increasingly raised across the country, and when the anti-U.S. struggle is intensifying, and to extricate themselves from the current crisis by loading our people.

No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists try to use trickery and cunning words, they will not succeed in hiding their true nature as the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre in which they brutally slaughter the murderer Chon Tu-hwan as a cat's paw. The U.S. imperialist aggressors share crime as the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre in accordance with the demand of our masses and receive due punishment.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN 1980 KWANGJU INCIDENT

Mindan-Lining Organ's Statement

SK211521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--The "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification", an organization under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) held a press conference in Tokyo on May 17 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and issued a statement condemning the Kwangju massacre committed by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Recalling that on May 17 five years ago the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, extended an "extraordinary martial law" all over South Korea, arrested democratic figures at random and committed the shocking atrocity of brutally murdering thousands of Kwangju citizens by mobilizing paratroopers in order to stifle the rapidly growing democratic forces, the statement said:

The truth of the brutal murder of Kwangju citizens by the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" must be clarified at an early date.

The Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial group must step down from "power" at an early date and face judgment by the people.

U.S. 'Masterminding' of Massacre

SK211510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--The massive anti-U.S. demonstrations now staged by the students in all parts of South Korea against the U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of the Kwangju bloodbath, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising are an expression of their unshakable will not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' crimes, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that at that time the U.S. imperialists pretended not to meddle in the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal suppression of Kwangju citizens

under the cloak of "non-interference in other's internal affairs," the author of the commentary says: This was a crafty ruse to fool public opinion.

On May 22, 1980, when Kwangju was in the thick of the popular uprising, the U.S. ruling quarters called an "emergency meeting" and took an "emergency step" to strengthen arms support to the South Korean puppets, the commentary notes, and continues:

Behind the smokescreen of "non-interference," the U.S. imperialists transferred several divisions of the puppet armed forces under their command to the Chun Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group, and gave orders to slaughter the demonstrators and directly manipulated its whole course.

But for their instigation, the traitor Chun Tu-hwan without the prerogative of the supreme command of the army, could not have dared commit such shocking crime as massacring thousands of fellow countrymen by mobilizing several divisions including paratroopers.

The U.S. imperialists are now trying to make it appear that they had nothing to do with the Kwangju bloodbath. With no sophism, however, can they squirm out of the responsibility for the massacre in Kwangju.

CSO: 4160/494

RADIO ATTACKS CLEYSTEEN POSITION ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK230458 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1148 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] In an interview with a Washington correspondent of the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN in connection with the Kwangju uprising which took place 3 years ago, Cleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, babbled incoherently. While admitting that he had approved the mobilization of the 20th puppet army division into Kwangju after consultation with the U.S. Government, Cleysteen babbled that the fact that the U.S. Government went as far as to approve the mobilization of the puppet command units was entirely different from the truth and that the United States was only slightly involved in the Kwangju incident. He then tried not only to pretend that the United States had requested the puppet military circles to restrain themselves so as not to massacre the Kwangju citizens, but also to claim that the brutal acts of the puppet army against the citizens were not perpetrated under the manipulation of the United States.

In a nutshell, Cleysteen's remarks were aimed at denying or minimizing U.S. responsibility for the Kwangju genocide at any cost. This sophistry is too clumsy.

Cleysteen was a rascal. Acting as the on-the-spot government general of South Korea, together with Wickham, then commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, he manipulated the Kwangju genocide in accordance with the directives of the U.S. Government. For such a rascal to utter such jargon is in itself a shameful act and a mockery to public opinion at home and abroad.

It is too clear that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who manipulated the Kwangju massacre. As ASAHI SHIMBUN exposed in its report on the interview with Cleysteen, the prerogative of the supreme command of the puppet army rests with the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea in accordance with an agreement concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Therefore, whenever they move their army units, the South Korean puppets must obtain approval from the United States.

Such being the situation, since the 20th puppet army division was mobilized with the approval of the United States, how was the mobilization of the command units possible without the approval of the United States?

If we were to accept Gleysson's remarks, it means that the ring of Chun Tu-hwan and Ho Tae-u mobilized the command units at their discretion in violation of the agreement with the United States. Such a act cannot be imagined.

Claiming that the Kwangju uprising should be suppressed with iron fists, the U.S. imperialists handed over to the military gangster group not only the 20th puppet army division but also some 70,000 troops, including the puppet command units which were under their control, as well as tanks, armored vehicles, and missiles for use in the genocide operations in Kwangju. In addition to this, the U.S. imperialists placed some 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea under a security alert so they could be mobilized in suppressing the uprising at any time. The U.S. imperialists also rapidly sent the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Midway to the waters of South Korea and flew AWACS planes over South Korea. Thus, they actively supported the fascist ring's massacre operations with armed forces.

According to members of the U.S. Force Corps who witnessed the Kwangju incident, when the uprising was in full swing U.S. helicopters appeared over Kwangju and fired machineguns at sites where uprisers were concentrated in the city. As revealed by this fact alone, the U.S. imperialists did not ask the puppet military gangsters to restrain themselves, but instead supported the puppets' massacre operations by all means.

The U.S. imperialists were not involved in the Kwangju incident only slightly, as Gleysson babbled in his interview with the Japanese paper. They were manipulators and ringleaders who were deeply involved in the massacre. No one believes that without support and manipulation of his U.S. bosses, puppet Chun Tu-hwan, who does not have the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet army, could perpetrate a massacre like the Kwangju genocide which submerged the city in a sea of blood.

Notwithstanding, Gleysson tried to deny that the Kwangju genocide was perpetrated under the manipulation of the United States. This is indeed a shameful act.

The aim of the U.S. imperialists to deny U.S. involvement in the Kwangju incident through Gleysson is very clear. As the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and beast-like nature has been vividly laid bare to the world through the Kwangju incident, the spearhead of the struggle of the South Korean people has been further directed toward opposing the U.S. imperialists. This anti-U.S. struggle has grown rapidly, fueled by the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and the 3th anniversary of the popular uprising in Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists have been afraid of precisely this situation. This is why the U.S. imperialists expressed such a trick through Gleysson at this time. However, the U.S. imperialists' crimes have been so clearly laid bare to the world that they cannot be concealed with tricks and sophistry.

Today, youths and students in South Korea are staging the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "the United States should remember the indignation of the Kwangju citizens" and "the United States should openly accept responsibility for having supported the Kwangju genocide." This is an expression of their firm will not to tolerate the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre.

The U.S. imperialists should not foolishly try to conceal their murderous crimes which have been clearly laid bare to the world, but should apologize for them before our nation and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4110/163

DAILY SAYS KOREA PRESSING WORLD QUESTION

SK071026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)—The Korean question is a pressing question awaiting an urgent solution, a question which can never be overlooked in world politics, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

It reads in part: The Korean question must be settled at an early date not only for the fundamental interests of the Korean nation but also for world peace.

A durable peace and security of the world is unthinkable without the settlement of the Korean question, in other words, without the termination of the national split and the achievement of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The continued national split and military confrontation in Korea are the constant source of threat to world peace. Especially, the U.S. imperialists' moves to ignite a new war in Korea pose a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world, to say nothing of peace in Korea.

The general goal of the global strategy of the U.S. imperialists is world supremacy. It is the invariable design of the U.S. imperialists to contain and stifle the socialist countries and the world's anti-imperialist, independent forces and dominate the whole world.

Their policy of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific is their new strategic policy for world domination. It is aimed at grasping the major zones of resources and military strategic vantages in Asia and the Pacific, maintaining colonial domination in this area, strengthening their "military presence" and dynamically stepping up their moves of aggression and intervention to oppose the socialist countries and contain and stifle the world revolutionary forces.

Korea is the object to which they attach greatest importance.

It is evident that if the U.S. imperialists unleashed a nuclear war in Korea, it would instantly lead to a nuclear war on an Asian and world scale.

The developments bespeak that the Korean question is a very urgent question awaiting an early settlement in the world. Its solution is linked with world peace.

What is important at present for the solution of the Korean question is to force the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to come out to dialogue and negotiation with a sincere attitude.

Our party and the DPRK Government not only put forward a fair and reasonable proposal for tripartite talks but also actively flung open the door of dialogue between the north and the south and recently advanced another signal proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The peaceful solution of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations depends on what attitude the U.S. and the South Korean sides take.

It is most important for the settlement of the Korean question to put international pressure on the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to give up their reckless war provocation moves and approach dialogue with sincerity.

Our party and people will discharge their national duty and mission to the time by staunchly fighting to solve the Korean question as early as possible in the fundamental interest of the Korean question and world peace.

CSO: 4100/479

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS SOUTH'S INHUMANE ACTS ABROAD

SK140419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang 14 May (KCNA)--South Korean puppets in the Sudan recently started a construction project and dug out graves of Sudanese in various parts. In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary titled "Accursed Acts Of Ruffians."

Noting that the South Korean puppets made a practice of committing murder, robbery, violence and imposture and all other kinds of inhumane acts in various parts abroad to earn condemnation of world public circles, the commentary says:

Criminal acts unending in all places where the South Korean puppets set foot can never be regarded as reckless acts of a few criminals.

They are all a product of the colonial military fascist rule established in South Korea and attributable to the Chon Tu-hwan group which is openly seeking murder, terrorism and gangsterism.

In the course of grabbing power the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors ruthlessly massacred thousands of citizens in Kwangju by mobilizing heavily armed paratroopers, tanks and even planes.

Today, too, the puppets clique is mercilessly suppressing and murdering with bayonets people of all strata calling for existence and democracy. It is indiscriminately pulling down dwelling houses of people and digging out graves in all parts under the pretext of "improvement of environment" and the like.

Unending criminal acts of the puppets abroad including those in the Sudan are those copying after the gangsterism of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans.

The puppets who are engrossed in murderous atrocities not only at home but also abroad and unhesitatingly commit such outrageous acts as digging out graves are unworthy of having any contact for an independent state.

CSO: 4100/486

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NO SIN-YONG'S 17 MAY POLICY REPORT SCORED

SK211136 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 May 85

[Commentary by Madame Yun Chong-won]

[Text] No Sin-yong, who became prime minister through the DJP's monopolized vote, made a so-called policy report on 17 May. We would like to make the following comment: This report, in brief, revealed once again their scheme to further intensify the fascist rule through their power security and long-term power, their pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist treachery, North-South confrontation, and war maneuvers.

Raving about political stability, No Sin-yong said that the most important thing is not discussion of constitutional revision but peaceful transfer of power under the present Constitution. This means that they intend to stay long in power through power security.

Under the present fascist Constitution, peaceful transfer of power is absolutely impossible. Therefore, the masses of all walks of life, as well as the opposition politicians, are strongly calling for direct presidential election and revision of the National Assembly election law.

Nevertheless, those in the ruling circle are opposed to constitutional revision and persistently rave about political stability. This should be taken as nothing but their scheme to extricate themselves from a power crisis and to stay longer in power.

No Sin-yong also said that they will consider followup steps to expand and develop the results of Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. visit, and that they will develop the cooperative relations with Japan. This means that they will carry on their pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist acts.

Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. visit, which was perpetrated despite the strong opposition of all the people, was a nation-selling treacherous act to make South Korea a permanent U.S. colony and military base and to scheme for the perpetual division of the Korean peninsula and the provocation of a war of northward invasion. Pushing ahead with South Korea-Japan cooperative relations is opening a way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade.

Therefore, raving about expanding and developing the results of the U.S. visit and the South Korea-Japan cooperative relations means that they will continue their nation-selling treacherous act.

No Sin-yong mentioned the strengthening of national defense, babbling about the North's southward provocation threat. This means that they will step up their war preparation maneuvers under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

They are raving that they will endeavor for North-South dialogue and reunification, while pushing ahead with war preparations with U.S. backing. This means that they will continue war preparations behind the billboard of dialogue and will reunify the country by crushing communism.

No Sin-yong also made threatening remarks that they will deal with the students struggling for campus autonomy resolutely by law, although he said that they will continue to develop the policy of campus autonomy. This is a violent outburst indicating that they will suppress the youths and students who are struggling for democratization of campus and society more harshly by means of fascist laws and guns and bayonets.

No Sin-yong's policy report, after all, did not reflect the people's will at all. It was nothing but a scheme to continue their power security and long-term power.

CSO: 4110/163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON JSP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PYONGYANG

SK191214 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 May 85 p 4

[Text] On 17 May, Tanabe, secretary general of the Japanese Socialist Party, who is scheduled to visit North Korea on 20 May at the invitation of the WPK, disclosed that, after confirming the true intention of the North Korean side for North-South dialogue through the forthcoming visit, the JSP wants to conclude its new policy toward Korea, including the matter concerning exchanges with Korean democratic figures.

Saying that "through his visit to North Korea, he wants to meet Kim Il-song and other high-ranking officials and confirm whether or not their idea is consistent with my policy," Secretary General Tanabe explained that, at talks, he will outline the JSP's conception of its policy toward Korea and tap the response of North Korea to it."

Secretary General (Tanabe) also hopes to meet Kim Chong-il, Political Bureau Presidium member and secretary of the WPK and heir apparent, in order to correctly grasp the true intention of North Korea for North-South dialogue.

The secretary general put forth such preconditions for exchange with Korea as the realization of tripartite talks among Korea, the United States, and North Korea, government-level contact between Japan and North Korea, the improvement of their relations, a signal of change in Japan's policy toward North Korea, and the exchange of personnel visits, including a visit to Japan by Kim U-chong, chairman of the North Korea-Japan Association for Promoting Friendship.

CSO: 4107/171

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KDSP MEETING SUPPORTS DPRK TALKS PROPOSALS

SK220411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party was held in Pyongyang on May 21.

The meeting discussed an agenda item on more vigorously conducting a movement to prevent war and defend peace in the country.

Kim Yong-chun, member of the Political Committee, and vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the KSDP, made a report on the agenda item and many participants spoke at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers said that despite the sincere efforts of the government of the DPRK for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the tensions between North and South have been further heightened and the touch-and-go danger of war has been created in our country due to the new war provocation moves of the United States and South Korean authorities.

Noting that now is the time for the entire fellow countrymen to strengthen as never before the struggle to prevent another war and defend peace, they stressed the need to wage more vigorously the movement to prevent war and defend peace as a task of the whole party.

The meeting stressed in particular:

To prevent the danger of another war in Korea and defend the country's peace and the security of the nation, the three-way talks proposed by the DPRK should be realized and, as an immediate task, all efforts be exerted to have North-South parliamentary talks proposed by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK opened at an early date.

For the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and for peace in the country and security in Asia, it is necessary to create a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia. To this end, solidarity with the international anti-war, anti-nuclear peace-loving forces must be strengthened.

Our party will positively contribute to the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, the common cause of mankind, with firm solidarity with the socialist international, social parties, the social democratic parties, democratic political parties and organizations and anti-war, peace organizations in all countries.

The meeting adopted a relevant resolution.

CSO: 4100/494

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH'S INTERNATIONAL DEFICIT INCREASES--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique went into the red to the extent of 148 million dollars in the international payments in one month of April, according to a report. This brought the puppet clique's deficit in the international payments to 728 million dollars, entering this year. This figure has already surpassed the 500-700 million dollar mark set by the puppets as the ceiling of their deficit in the international payments for the year. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 22 May 85 SK]

SOUTH STUDENTS WAGE STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--Students of Seoul and Koryo Universities held anti-"government" demonstrations and all-night hunger sit-down on 9 and 10 May, according to the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO. At around noon 9 May, students of Seoul University held an "emergency student meeting" in front of the student hall on the campus, strongly demanding the release of the chairman of the "National Students Federation" who was arrested on 7 May. Following the meeting, they staged a powerful demonstration for his unconditional release, chanting slogans critical of the repression by the fascist clique and pelting stones at tear gas-firing puppet police. Then, they went over to an all-night hunger sit-down. Meanwhile, students of Koryo University held a demonstration, scattering anti-"government" literature reading "make clear the truth of the Kwangju incident" in front of a police booth in Kangdong District, Seoul, on 9 May. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 15 May 85]

REUNIFICATION SUPPORT--Pyongyang 18 May (KCNA)--The attendants at the international meeting of trade union organisations calling for peace and cooperation in Asia and Oceania which was held in Mongolia expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and supported proposals of the DPRK to reunify the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis. In a statement adopted on 14 May they expressed deep apprehensions at the strengthened U.S. military presence in Asia, Oceania and other areas, the deployment of nuclear missiles at different spots of these regions and the scheme to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 18 May 85 SK]

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION SEEN AS KEY ISSUE FOR ASSEMBLY

SK120152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 85 p 1

[Text] With the opposition camp-demanded revision of the Constitution for the direct presidential election expected to stand as the hottest issue, the newly-elected 12th-term National Assembly opens its inaugural session tomorrow to begin its four year term.

The three major political parties renewed their determination with respect to the first full sitting of the new legislature, in caucuses of their lawmakers at the assembly building yesterday.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party lawmakers resolved that they would work for the peaceful transfer of power according to the current constitutional procedures during the new parliament's tenure.

In a four-point resolution, the DJP's 148 legislators also vowed to make every effort to help stage successfully the '86 Asian Games and '88 Olympics in Seoul.

"In order to attain these national goals, all the political problems must be brought into the parliament, and we will seek to operate the house smoothly through dialogues and cooperation with our opposition counterparts," they said in the resolution.

The resolution further said that the DJP lawmakers would concentrate on solving all problems involving the people's livelihood, and especially they would collect opinions of the people from all sectors of life to find solutions to such issues as foreign debts, the slump in exports, the campus situation and labor disputes.

The party members, then, promised that they would cope with the problems of security, south-north dialogue and unification in close cooperation with the opposition parties.

During the caucus, party chairman No Tae-u said, "We should work out appropriate measures against any scheme to destroy the constitutional order through collective action, thus helping uphold the majesty of the law."

"Now is the time when we must show a resolute attitude not to tolerate groups attempting to destroy the constitutional order and to disturb the state affairs," he stressed, indicating his party's strong will to defend the current basic law.

He pointed out that the public opinion had been misled hitherto by the "politics made outside the frame of the current political order."

"On the basis of our experiences from the 11th-term Assembly, we are required now to display our mature political capability, thus establishing an Assembly image to be wholly trusted by the public," he told the party lawmakers.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party lawmakers revealed that "we are going to determine together with the people in the inaugural session whether the DJP has a will to democratize the nation really."

The 103 lawmakers of the hawkish opposition group resolved in a resolution in their caucus that "we will seek every means available to rewrite the Constitution, which makes it impossible for the people to elect the President by their own hands."

They claimed in the resolution, "The amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Mr Kim Tae-chung and others and the release of conscientious prisoners should be realized along with the opening of the new house according to the spirit of a joint agreement between floor leaders."

Floor leaders of the DJP and NDP had agreed to make joint efforts for the solution of the amnesty issue.

In the resolution, the NDP lawmakers demanded that those who caused the campus problems of today and controversy over the confiscation of books be reprimanded.

They further insisted the officials concerned should be called to account for the "corrupt 12 February general elections."

"Unless the government itself punishes the officials who made the election corrupt, we will ask the government to take responsibility to the house," they said.

Then, they said, "We hope that our demands will be accepted wholly by the DJP in the inaugural session. Otherwise, a grave situation will take place."

The small opposition Korea National Party vowed in its caucus that it would probe thoroughly to determine who were responsible for the corruption of the 12 February general elections and for the government's intervention into the election.

"We will build a foundation on which the direct election of the President and the peaceful change of power can be realized," they said in a resolution.

The 20 lawmakers of the minor opposition force also said that they would seek alternatives to break through the current economic difficulties and to stabilize the people's livelihood.

In the resolution, they pledged that they would launch strong political offensives against the government and the ruling party and would concentrate on developing sound politics during the 12th-term Assembly.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON OPENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Opening Day

SK140049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Text] The 12th National Assembly opened yesterday with Speaker Yi Chae-hyong appealing to rival political parties to show "a high level of political maturity" in addressing state affairs.

President Chon Tu-hwan delivered an address at the inaugural session which was attended by Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and 600 others including foreign diplomats and dignitaries from various sectors of society.

In accordance with Article 25 of the National Assembly Law, the lawmakers swore to perform their duties faithfully.

In his inaugural speech, Speaker Yi said rapid changes in society, conflicting interests among various walks of life and complex social values require a high level of political maturity now more than ever before.

30-Day Session

Yi said he believes that all assemblymen, whatever their political affiliation, are united in that they aspire to assure the survival of the people and to achieve the development of the nation and the prosperity of the people.

"Therefore, if we hold sincere discussions, we will be able to resolve any issue. I ask you to show wisdom so that we may resolve every issue in a natural and reasonable manner," Yi said.

Following the inaugural ceremony, a reception was held in the rotunda hall of the Assembly building to mark the inauguration of the newly elected Assembly.

Chatting with those present, President Chon said the new Assembly is an exemplary one because of a "good mixture of young and old lawmakers."

The present session will last 30 days in accordance with an agreement among the three major parties--the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the smaller opposition Korea National Party. One month is the maximum length of a special sitting stipulated in the National Assembly Law.

Prior to the inaugural ceremony, which began at 2 p.m., the Assembly held a plenary session at 10 p.m. to select its new officers.

Representative Yi of the ruling DJP was elected speaker by 231 of 272 votes cast. Three lawmakers failed to attend the session and Yi, who presided over the session, did not vote.

Representative Choe Yong-chol of the ruling DJP was chosen vice speaker by receiving 232 votes. Representative Kim Mok-yong of the main opposition NKDP was also elected vice speaker by garnering 233 votes.

The 12th Assembly consists of 276 lawmakers. The figure breaks down to 148 for the DJP, 103 for the NKDP, 20 for the KNP, 3 for the smallest opposition Democratic Korea Party and 2 for independents.

The incumbent Assembly convened 33 days after its term started because of protracted disagreements over two key political issues--amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, and the release of "prisoners of conscience."

The four-year term of this Assembly encompasses important political plans, such as a peaceful transfer of power in 1988 and the introduction of the local autonomy system in 1987.

Discussions on a proposal for amending the Constitution are likely to dominate the current Assembly session.

The ruling DJP is determined to retain the present constitution while the main opposition NKDP is prepared to make all-out efforts to have it rewritten. The smaller opposition KNP will join the NKDP in seeking constitutional amendments.

The Assembly will pick chairmen of its 13 Standing Committees today.

On Wednesday the Assembly will act on President Chun's appointment of No Sifeayong and Hwang Yong-si as prime minister and chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, respectively. On Thursday the Assembly will set the schedule of the present special session.

Prime Minister No will report on overall state administration affairs Friday. The leaders of the three major parties are scheduled to address the Assembly Saturday.

The deputy floor leaders of the DJP, NKDP and KNP have yet to agree on the rest of the schedule for the present 30-day Assembly sitting.

Full Assembly Session

SK150127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] The first full session of the newly-elected National Assembly, which opened Monday, has been staggering from the very beginning as the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party raised unexpected issues such as the number of interpellators.

As a result, the Assembly failed yesterday to elect chairmen of its 13 Standing Committees in a plenary session by the original operational time schedule agreed upon between the rival parties.

The hawkish opposition NDP spoiled the schedule by demanding that its president Rep. Yi Min-u make the key-note speech before Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The NDP also claimed that the opening time of the plenary session should be advanced to 10 a.m. from 2 p.m., stipulated by the National Assembly Law.

As the DJP flatly rejected the NDP's demands, the NDP refused to attend the plenary session to elect the panel chairmen.

NDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong told his DJP counterpart Yi Chong-chan in a meeting that the NDP would not participate in the formation of the parliamentary committees, unless NDP president Yi Min-u is able to make his key-note speech before DJP chairman No Tae-u on Saturday (18 May).

Kim argued that equal chance should be given to the first opposition party in operating the Assembly, pointing out that the head of the ruling DJP (President Chon Tu-hwan) already delivered a statement in Monday's inaugural session of the Assembly.

It had been customary in the previous 11th-term Assembly that the representative of the ruling DJP took the floor first.

Instead of electing panel chairmen, the Assembly only established a special panel to take charge of rewriting pertinent regulations determining the number of Standing Committee members.

Later in the day, the panel members met without result and decided to meet today before a plenary session is opened.

30-Day Session Agreement

SK140053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 85 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of the three major political parties agreed yesterday that the first extraordinary session of the newly-elected National Assembly will last for 30 days until 11 June.

In a meeting following the inaugural session of the Assembly, they broadly concurred that the representatives of the three parties would make key-note speeches on state affairs in a plenary session on Saturday (18 May).

However, the three whips failed to set agenda items to be adopted in interpellations to be made by lawmakers.

The debates to be conducted in plenary sessions with the attendance of relevant Cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong, will continue for 5 days until 24 May from next Monday.

The top opposition New Korea Democratic Party has insisted that the number of agenda items for debates should be around five--politics, diplomacy and security, domestic and international economy, social and cultural issues.

CSO: 4100/481

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY COMMENTS ON NO SIN-YONG SPEECH AT ASSEMBLY

SK191315 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Prime Minister's Understanding of State Affairs: The Extinguishing of Fire in Advance Is More Essential to Politics Than the Act of Trying To Do Something About a Fire After it Starts"]

[Text] In leading state affairs, what direction and what speed are most appropriate? This is not an easy question that can be answered in simple words. In fact, if state affairs are led in the right direction and at the appropriate speed, there is nothing to worry about in that regard.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong's report on overall state affairs at the National Assembly on 17 May once again opened our eyes to this question.

While pledging to actively cope with the changing times and society, Prime Minister No said that political development is currently being pushed ahead in a correct direction and at an appropriate speed. In his report, we can see an expression of the government's stand to reflect the demands for change as it tries to accommodate such demands rather than confront them. Frankly speaking, we realize that things will not be done in the way that we want them to be done if they are pushed ahead in the direction and at the speed that Prime Minister No mentioned.

Even after discounting the fact that what he said in his report is within the framework of what has been known thus far, he has shown some signs of change, fortunately. He has gone a little far in dealing with political matters, the first prime minister who has done so since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, while bringing out his own views on such political matters, and has admitted the seriousness of the foreign debt. He is the first government official who has ever admitted this.

Another thing that attracted our attention was his mention about the issue of capital and labor. Rarely has such a thing been mentioned before now. We would like to believe that since he took office 3 months ago as prime minister he has come to sense even a fraction of the public demands.

The outcome of the National Assembly election is nothing but a piece of advice from the people that things must be greatly different from the way they have

been done before now and that things must be dealt with actively in an appropriate way, based on a correct understanding of reality, rather than a papering over or avoiding of the issues.

The government seems to have grasped things in that context, that it must bring the situation under control not through inflexible bureaucratic methods of dealing with things, but with a flexible political attitude.

However, in terms of the economic difficulties facing the country, the student demonstrations, and the disputes between capital and labor, it remains to be seen to what extent the prime minister's sense of speed and sense of direction will shape objectivity about and sympathy with the way he is leading state affairs.

As for the autonomy and openness that the prime minister advocated as soon as he took office, it is time for the prime minister to show tangible proof concerning what he has done to achieve such things, and how much progress has been made toward these goals.

It is very good that the prime minister has admitted the seriousness of the foreign debt and the dispute between capital and labor, since it indicates that the government is determined to look squarely at reality. His words would have been more persuasive had he come up with more positive and particular ways to deal with such important things, along with admitting to their seriousness and importance.

The sheer size of the foreign debt, which has doubled since 1979, and its seriousness have been mentioned so often that people's ears have been hardened with the words. It is therefore lamentable that the government now belatedly admits to its seriousness. We are once again disheartened at the fact that the government plans to tackle the disputes between capital and labor by forming a research institute specializing in labor issues after all these years.

Our past governments have always tried to extinguish the fire only after it started instead of trying to do something about it in advance. We now hope that the government will deal with state affairs with positiveness, being a little ahead of affairs by picking up speed.

CSO: 4107/172

PRIME MINISTER VISITS OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS

SK201206 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 May 85 p 2

[Article from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 May, Prime Minister No Sin-yong visited the room of the chairman of the DJP and the rooms of the presidents of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] and the KNP at the National Assembly hall shortly after making a speech on overall state affairs. When the prime minister visited the room of the NKDP president, the atmosphere was somewhat awkward because the host did not participate in a vote to approve the appointment of the prime minister.

Contrary to the negative comments of more than a few NKDP national assemblymen on the prime minister's speech on overall state affairs, NKDP President Yi Min-u said, while greeting the prime minister: The contents of your speech on overall state affairs were very good. How wonderful it would be if things go as you said. Prime Minister No answered: That would be feasible if you assist and if I do my best.

In the room of the KNP president, National Assemblyman Choe Chi-hwan said: It appears that you have won many votes because of your good name. He then interpreted the meaning of Sin which means trust and Yong which means lasting. To this, prime minister only said: Thank you. Just as he did when he visited the room of the NKDP president, Prime Minister No said nothing except for this short remark. He made no reply to the ardent demand of KNP national assemblymen for return of the money consigned during the recent election campaign period as an aid fund for their party.

In concluding his speech on overall state affairs, Prime Minister No said that, in leading the cabinet, he would always bear in mind that the people are the foundation of the country and that the country will be stable when the foundation is firm.

CSO: 4107/173

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP TO QUESTION GOVERNMENT DURING INTERPELLATION SESSION

SK220107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] The eight-day interpellation session of the National Assembly will start today through June 1 with the opposition forces expected to launch fierce offensives against the government and the ruling party over sizzling issues pending.

The opposition camp is determined to engineer its attack with demands for constitutional revision to enable the people to elect the president at their own hands.

In particular, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the small opposition Korea National Party are expected to act in concert in pushing ahead with their demand for the formation of a special house committee to revise the Constitution.

Against the opposition camp's demand, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has repeatedly made clear its "stern policy" to protect the incumbent Constitution stipulating for the indirect election of the president.

However, the hawkish opposition NDP has yet to confirm its final policy of whether to initiate a motion for the organization of a special parliamentary panel to revise the supreme law within the on-going full house sitting.

The party is also examining whether it should forward a motion for the birth of a special house committee to investigate the Kwangju incident, which occurred on May 18, 1980.

Party sources said yesterday that the party's final policy would be determined by June 1 when the eight-day interpellation ends.

But, the NDP maintains its firm position that the questions of granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and releasing "conscientious prisoners" should be settled within the present house session.

Political observers viewed yesterday that if negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties about the entangled issues did not make any substantial progress, the operation of house standing committees which is to begin on June 3 might be obstructed.

The small opposition KNP plans to concentrate on the livelihood of the people in the remaining house session, while presenting a motion for the formation of an emergency committee to deal with present economic crises.

Meanwhile, the interpellation will be conducted with five agenda items at stake. They are politics, diplomacy and security, economy I, economy II, and social affairs and culture.

Today, four lawmakers will question the administration about political affairs.

CSO: 4100/497

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Antigovernment Rally

SK140139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 8

[Text] About 500 students from seven universities in Seoul held an anti-government demonstration at Sogang University yesterday afternoon. The demonstrators included students from Yonsei, Sogang and Ewha Woman's universities.

The rally began around 2:30 p.m. when the students gathered at Sogang University to adopt a resolution containing antigovernment slogans.

The students briefly clashed with riot policemen at 4:30 p.m. when they tried to empty into the street in front of the university main gate. Some of the demonstrators hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at the police force.

Witnesses said the students dispersed peacefully around 5 p.m.

Kwangju Police Free Demonstrators

SK140141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)--A total of 42 persons who were arrested by police on 11 May for joining a street demonstration here were released yesterday after being given stern admonitions. The released include 26 college students.

Kwangju Police Station also transferred the 13 students of Chonnam University apprehended after leading the anti-government protest to the Kwangju Sobu Police Station.

Court Sentences Students

SK140111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday handed down a one-year prison term for a Seoul National University student and a suspended term for two others from the same school after finding them guilty of beating four riot police officers last January.

Judge Ka Chang-ki of the Nambu branch of the district court gave the one-year term to Sim Tong-chan, 23, a senior majoring in Asian History.

He gave the same one-year term to Kim Yong-chun, 22, and Yi Tong-chun, 22, both seniors of the school, but ordered the execution of the term suspended for two years.

The judge said Kim and Yi were given suspended terms because "they simply participated in the beatings at the request of Sim." He said Sim masterminded the affair.

The prosecution had demanded two-year imprisonments for the three.

They were arrested after beating four police officers who tried to block the three and about 40 other students from entering the former headquarters building of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party building in Yoido on 16 January.

Policemen, Students Suffer Injuries

SK140108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 85 p 8

[Text] Four plainclothesmen and two college students suffered injury in a clash Saturday afternoon, triggered between police and "activist" students, it was learned yesterday.

The clash between 10 Kwangun University students and five plainclothesmen from Pukbu Police Station occurred in front of the university when the policemen refused to hand over Chang Ung-pae, 23, senior of the electronics and communications department, to the staff of the student association.

The plainclothesmen arrested Chang in front of the school gate before the other students.

However, the students wrestled the student from the custody of police by force wielding clubs and took him into the campus.

Police demanded the school authorities hand over Chang and other staff members of the student association, but students were holding out, saying the plainclothes had intruded the campus to arrest Chang.

A ranking police officer was learned to have claimed that policemen never entered the campus, arguing that they arrested Chang outside the university.

Antigovernment Student Rallies

SK150146 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 8

[Text] Collegians continued demonstrations, some violent and some otherwise, in major campuses in Seoul yesterday, causing the government to bristle up out of fear that they might escalate around the Kwangju incident day Friday.

About 1,000 students of Seoul National University held a rally on the campus Monday night on the eve of the "May Festival," which started yesterday.

In the night rally, the students chanted anti-government slogans, demanding that the persons responsible for the incident five years ago be called to account.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Son Chae-sok held a meeting with the presidents of major universities last night to discuss the continuing campus unrest.

Students Hold Rallies

SK150154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 85 p 8

[Text] About 1,500 students from 13 universities and colleges in Seoul yesterday staged a violent rally at Yonsei University after holding a meeting "to clarify the truth of the Kwangju incident."

The 13 universities included Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei and Kyunghee.

The students attempted to leave the campus main gate to form street demonstrations around 3 p.m. but were stopped by riot police. They disbanded around 4:30 p.m. and returned home.

CSO: 4100/481

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Accused for Detaining Policeman

SK210103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 85 p. 8

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)--About 20 stick-wielding students of Chonnam National University kidnapped a 41-year-old policeman and took him to their campus Sunday evening and collectively beat him, with his hands and feet tied and eyes covered with a towel.

The patrolman, So Song-pu, 41, of Kwangju Sobu Police Station freed himself by cutting steel wires wrapped around his hands with his teeth after they deserted him at the students' hall in the night.

So was hospitalized for treatment of a broken right shoulder bone and burns on his chest where he said the students put burning cigarettes during his captivity.

So said that he was encircled by the students around 7:50 p.m. at a village behind the campus of the university's Business Administration College while on a special duty along with 23 colleagues. So said that they went there following a tipoff from the village people that a group of "radical" students of the university were gathering there.

So said that the students forcibly took him to a second floor room of the students' hall and tied his hands and feet with steel wires and covered his eyes with a towel before bludgeoning him for three and a half hours.

So said that he overheard them saying, "Police are likely to come here for his rescue," before they ran away, deserting him there.

Meanwhile, students admitted they had detained the police officer, but strongly denied they had beaten him.

A student council member said the policeman seemed to have suffered an injury on his right shoulder while jumping down from the second floor of the students' hall.

Yonsei Students Stone Police Station

SK210057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 21 May 85 p 8

[Text] A group of 30 Yonsei University students stoned the Hongje police substation in the northern suburb of Seoul around 7 a.m. yesterday, smashing seven large windowpanes.

Seven police officers and eight patrolmen were inside the police box, but no one was hurt because they promptly escaped from the office.

Eyewitnesses said the 30 students were part of about 100 students who arrived at a point some 100 meters from the police box around 6:30 p.m.

The 30 students, carrying stones, rushed toward the police box and attacked it with the stones.

All but six of them fled after the stoning. Police took the six students to the Sodaemun Police Station for questioning.

The attack is the second of its kind since last Friday when about 100 students stoned a police box at Uiro, breaking about 30 windowpanes. The students were among those who held demonstrations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident.

Demonstrations in Eastern Seoul

SK220127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES In English 22 May 85 p 8

[Text] Over 200 students from four universities in Seoul, including Korea and Sunggyunkwan, yesterday staged a fierce street protest at an intersection in Chegi-dong, eastern Seoul, calling for an "explanation" by the government about the Kwangju incident.

The street demonstration started at 3:20 p.m. as students gathered in a square of the Kyongdong Market stormed into the street, shouting anti-government slogans.

In the ten-minute protest, students hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at the Namyongdu Police Box of the Seoul Chungnyangni police, shattering seven window panes.

Taxi Driver Hurt

SK220137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD In English 22 May 85 p 8

[From the column "Local News 1 Capsule"]

[Text] Kwangju (YONHAP)--A 26-year-old taxi driver was seriously injured with burns caused by a Molotov cocktail thrown by some 70 student rallyers of Chonnam National University yesterday.

Students staged a street rally near the express bus terminal in Chunghung-dong, Puk-gu, at around 7 p.m. and threw a fire-bottle toward a taxi which happened to be passing by the terminal, police said.

The burning bottle broke into the front window of the car, driven by Kim Chin-ho, and touched off a fire on the driver's clothes, police said.

Kim was admitted to the Chonnam National University Hospital.

Police arrested 24 students including Yi Sang-hu, 22, senior of the university.

Student Arsonists Harshly Punished

SK220133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 85 p 8

[From the column "Local News in Capsule"]

[Text] Seoul police launched anew a probe into six college students in connection with the recent arson that burned a police bus.

The students were recently sentenced to 10 days in jail on charges of illegally demonstrating on the streets of Yongnam. They included Mun Chae-hun, a 22-year-old junior at Sungkyunkwan University.

The latest police probe is being directed on the charge of arson in line with a directive from Seoul Metropolitan police headquarters that radical student activists be subject to harsh punishment, police sources said.

SO: 4100/497

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENTS ON KWANGJU INCIDENT

Police Officer's Warning

SK170137 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 May 85 p 7

[Text] On 15 May, Hong Myong-kyun, chief of the South Cholla Provincial Police Bureau, issued a statement to the people of the province and Kwangju citizens in connection with the recent demonstrations by some radical students. In the statement, disclosing that "There are some people who are fabricating and spreading groundless rumors in a bid to mislead public opinion and to create social unrest," the police bureau chief called for the people and citizens not to be deceived by such rumors.

He said: There are some people who are spreading groundless rumors to the effect that "Kwangju City is now seething with demonstrations" and "fearing that Kwangju City will be confused with the demonstrations, citizens are trying to buy up rice and other foodstuffs and, as a result, it is very difficult for the ordinary people to buy rice and other foodstuffs in the city."

However, as the citizens witness, Kwangju City is very quiet as usual except for the demonstrations by some radical students. Therefore, the citizens can get rice and other foodstuffs at markets at any time.

The police bureau chief added that he will sternly punish according to law those who are fabricating and spreading such groundless rumors.

NKDP Spokesman's Statement

SK191056 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 May 85 p 3

[Article from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Having planned to issue a special statement in the name of President Yi Min-u on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) abruptly changed its plan and issued a statement in the name of its spokesman, Hong Sa-tok.

Vice President Kim Su-hwan explained the background of [the] cancellation, saying that "there is no need to make public beforehand points which the president will note in his speech on 20 May."

However, it has been learned that lawmakers close to the president actively persuaded him not to do so, telling him that, "the issuance of a radical statement in the name of the president of the leading opposition party, in addition to the release of a statement, containing strong assertions by the off-stage forces, by Messrs Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, will accelerate the rigidity of the political situation and affect the operation of the National Assembly."

However, lawmaker Pak Chong-yul and others of the Tongkyo-dong line complained, saying that "Postponing President Yi's speech scheduled for 18 May is a subtle floor strategy of the Sangdo-dong line. Why do we have to listen only to opposing logic of the representative of the ruling party on that significant day?"

Student Demonstration

SK160041 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 May 85 p 11

[Article by Reporter Yi Chin-kwang, from Kwangju]

[Text] Some 1,000 Chonnam University students staged a fierce demonstration for 2 hours from 1730 on 15 May both in the front and the rear of the campus, shouting slogans such as "The United States should remember the indignation of the citizens of Kwangju!"

Having held "the first report meeting on the 18 May incident" at the "18 May Plaza" in front of the library from 1430 that day, the students attempted to advance to the streets through the rear gate of the school. However, their advance was checked by policemen, prompting the students to throw stones and Molotov cocktails at the police.

The students, who were being forced back onto the campus by police, continued to throw stones and Molotov cocktails at the police, going back and forth along the 800-meter long fence toward the front gate.

Having gathered in the grand hall on campus at around 2000 in the evening, the students held a "meeting to review a video-tape on the true aspect of the Kwangju incident."

In the meantime, some 600 Choson University students also staged a fierce demonstration for about an hour from 1700 that day both in the front and rear of the school, shouting such slogans as "Compensate for the 18 May situation!," and so forth.

Statements on Kwangju Incident

SK181005 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 18 May 85

[Text] Marking the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, the NKDP and KNP, respectively, issued spokesman's statements on 18 May.

Statement issued by NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok: We extend deep condolence to the souls of those who fell in Kwangju and the Kwangju citizens who have lost their peace because of the conflicting appraisals made of the Kwangju incident.

Many of the people still do not know what caused the Kwangju incident and how many were sacrificed. For this reason, questions have been raised about the morality and legitimacy of the Kwangju incident. We pledge to launch another investigation into it.

Statement issued by KNP spokesman Choe Yong-an: The bloody incident that took place in Kwangju 5 years ago is a misfortune and tragedy for all of our people.

Political leaders and the government should examine themselves and make special efforts to prevent such a tragic incident from recurring.

CSO: 4107/172

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 16 MAY MILITARY COUP

SK220110 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 17 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The True Lesson of the 16 May Military Coup"]

[Text] The anniversary of the 16 May military coup went by, without even a government-sponsored ceremony, nor a civilian ceremony that caught the eye of the reporters.

The enormous change called the 16 May military coup that took place on 16 May 1961 left a deep and lasting mark in the history. Now, a quarter century later, in what manner is the 16 May military coup remembered by the people?

It may still be too early to give a historical judgment on the military coup. Although the protagonists of the military coup have left the scene, its roots and shadows are still being felt even today.

No objective and strictly historical definition of the military coup has been made, much less an estimation of its merits or demerits. However, people can never forget the unprecedented upheaval either. Despite this, all people now unanimously recognize that it is inappropriate to noisily celebrate the military coup or praise the merits of the new discoloring 16 May military coup.

This may mean that there is something in the military coup that people want to forget and bury. On the other hand, we can use such an aspect of the 16 May military coup as a mirror to reflect today's reality in order to review the old and learn the new. We cannot clearly liken today's reality to that on the eve of the 16 May 1961. However, it is true that we cannot help feeling that a situation similar to that which prevailed 24 years ago is now developing around us. This being the case, we want to review the old in order to chart a correct course for tomorrow by correctly understanding today.

What we now want to do is not to see how much the six items of the revolutionary vows have been put into practice and the slogan of modernizing the fatherland been achieved. People who now clearly know that the hope of the military coup leader--he said that never again must there be another soldier in this country as unhappy as he was--has not been realized could have a

distorted and refracted view of the military coup, not an unbiased one. People still feel uncomfortable about the military coup and also feel that the old politicians, although they were somewhat incompetent, should have been given a chance.

Whenever important political changes cropped up, we were always intimidated by such words as "it is an important juncture to determine life or death." It is practiced even today as it was at that time. Thus, not only groups of politicians, who raised a banner of national salvation, but also the groups of students and soldiers, exercised their collective influence on the course of a game. Conservative voices advocating the preservation of the status quo and radical voices calling for charting of a different course of the game clashed. What these two conflicting voices have in common were always the ardent patriotic sentiment and singleminded determination to save the nation. Because of the common objective shared by the radical and conservative groups which unanimously claim their legitimacy and justness, the people who find themselves embroiled in the games are at a loss and fed up with the conflicting voices.

If possible, we would like to have a peep into the hearts of those who profess patriotism to see whether they are not motivated by selfishness and the combination of bravado and bluster and to see whether they are not motivated by an illusion that they are the only ones who can save the country and, therefore, the country will fall apart if they do not come out to save it. The three groups that are opposed to one another and that have great influence over the politics and its course of development should examine themselves in this regard. What had emerged after the defeat of the 12-year one-man dictatorship was a wrestling match between those in power and the oppositionists which lasted for 18 years, a far longer period of time than that of dictatorship. It was a period during which the suppression, imprisonment, and release of those rebels continued.

Is it an exaggeration to say that a bad historical cycle similar to that which prevailed in the past is showing sign of recurrence now.

Murderous scenes, a far cry from peaceful ones, are being created across the country. All the people in the country are uneasily watching such scenes to see what is going to happen to them. It is hard to determine whether such a development represents a state of deep water running silent or a state of shallow water running noisily.

The brilliant future of our fatherland is not something that can be given by a certain group of people who are burning with ardent patriotic sentiment and singleminded determination to save the nation. The final period can be put right behind the word harmony only when every group stands back a step and practices self-constraint to deny one's own selfishness with humble mind. Only in this way can we be wise enough to draw lessons from the 16 May military coup while appearing to do nothing to celebrate it. We only hope that this weekend will pass by peacefully without any incident, that the greenness and freshness of May would not be damaged by tear gas, and that the weekend will refresh our minds.

CSO: 4107/173

BRIEFS

LABOR LAW CHANGE STUDIED--The Labor Ministry is considering rewriting the labor-related laws this year to guarantee freer labor union activities and promote welfare for workers, it was learned yesterday. Ministry officials said that study is underway for the purpose, taking into account proposals of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions. Controversial relevant laws will be reviewed overall, they said. The projected revision drafts will include the provision banning the "outsiders' intervention" in the labor union activities, they said. At present, the law prohibits the FKTU and labor experts from engaging in any form of intervention or advice for labor union activities in work places, describing them as "outsiders." According to officials, six relevant law revision drafts will be presented to the sub-committee of the Health-Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly during special session which is being held. On April 22, the FKTU proposed the abolition of the provision involving the outsiders' intervention and simplification of requirements for establishment of labor unions. It also proposed that provisions banning strikes be abolished or alleviated. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 85 p 8 SK]

TWO KIMS 'ENCOURAGE' DISSIDENTS--Seoul, 20 May (KYODO)--Two prominent opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam gave pep talks Monday to a group of 30 political dissidents who have been staging a sit-in here, seeking a full examination of the 1980 general uprising in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju. Speaking to group members, Kim Tae-chung said his alleged involvement in the bloody rebellion was a "perfect manipulation." The 1971 opposition presidential candidate was convicted of sedition charges and sentenced to death. The ruling was later commuted to life imprisonment and then to 20 years in prison. Although released from prison, Kim is still deprived of political freedom. Kim also told the dissidents that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party should exert its utmost efforts to get the facts of the rebellion which left at least 189 people dead by official count. The dissidents, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a Christian minister, also demanded the resignation of President Chon Tu-hwan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

NKDP LEADER'S SPEECH CRITICIZED--Leading officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party viewed yesterday that the keynote speech by Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, had nothing peculiar against their earlier expectation. However, party spokesman Rep

Sim Myong-po commented, "In a word, I cannot help deploring that he has not yet broken away from the former way of thinking dominant in the old era characterized by distorting reality intentionally and by making objection for objection's sake." He claimed that his speech was far from depicting the real situation. "For instance, he claimed the previous election was held in a corrupt and unfair atmosphere. If so, how could the NDP emerge as the first opposition party?" he argued. As to Yi's allegation about the Kwangju incident, the spokesman said, "It is deplorable for him to avoid the truth, which was already made public and ride on false rumors, causing them to spread further." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 85 p 4 SK]

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES STATEMENT--The Korean National Council of Churches (NCC) yesterday urged the government to establish an institutional device to remove what it called "mistrust prevailing in the society" and to maintain sound social discipline. In a statement, it also said the ruling party and the government should try to be real "public servants" while the opposition camp should give the top priority in realizing genuine democracy in a systematic way. The statement was issued to clarify the council's position regarding recent campus disturbances. Touching on the recent campus disturbances, the council expressed the hope that students will not lose public support by making their demonstrations and rallies violent. It also said the government should not regard the students as "impure" nor should it use physical force against them, but establish an "arena for dialogue" to help solve pending issues. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 85 p 8 SK]

AD HOC COMMITTEES FORMATION--Key post holders of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday disputed over the agenda to propose a resolution asking for the formation of parliamentary ad hoc committees to study the amendment of the Constitution and probe the Kwangju incident in 1980. Rep Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, suggested in his Monday address to the National Assembly that two special committees be set up in the parliament. He maintained yesterday that the NDP should submit the resolution to the assembly during the current inaugural session which will end June 11. However, Rep Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the party, argued that the party had better not present the resolution within the ongoing special house session because the policy deliberation committee of the NDP had not fully studied the organization of the two committees. With regard to Kim's opinion, vice president of the NDP Yi Ki-taek criticized Kim's "lukewarm" attitude. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 85 p 4 SK]

DJP ON KWANGJU ISSUE--Having consolidated party opinion to have the speeches of the representatives of the three parties at the just-opened National Assembly on 18 May, the DJP is having an agonizing time over how to cope with the issue of the Kwangju incident, which the NKDP is expected to raise. The key figures in drafting the text of the speech by No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, are Hyon Hong-chu, director of the political coordination department, and Kim Yong-chu,

director of the party's ideology research department; and Chairman No is expected to first review the text with the draftsmen on 15 May. In connection with this issue, Presidential Chief Secretary Yi Yong-il, who is from Kwangju, asserted that the representative's speech need not mention the issue of the Kwangju incident, saying that "there is no more truth to be clarified or added to the Kwangju incident," and spokesman Sim Myong-po also expressed the same opinion. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 May 85 p 2]

DEFENSE OF CONSTITUTION—Elite members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party are cudgeling their brains to draft a key-note speech of party chairman Rep. No Tae-u, which will be made in the plenary session Saturday. Party sources said yesterday that the skeleton of the draft would be worked out by Wednesday by the party National Policy Research Institute and the Office of Policy Coordination. The draft will be screened by leading officials of the party tomorrow through free-wheeling debates among them. As to the contents of the speech text, the sources said that Rep. No would bare the "clear-cut" position of his party toward pending problems. In particular, the party chairman will place top priority on the "defense of the current Constitution" against the opposition-backed revision of the basic law for the direct presidential election. He will also touch on economic issues, including the sluggish exports, and campus unrest, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 85 p 4]

DEMOCRACY THROUGH PERSEVERENCE--Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), told a West German TV network yesterday that his party will fight for the "restoration of democracy" in Korea, which he asserted was reflected in the February election as the people's aspiration. In an impromptu interview with West Germany's ARD-TV which he had on entering the National Assembly, Yi said, "We will try to achieve our aim with perseverance and dialogue rather than relying on radical actions which could lead to catastrophe." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 85 p 4]

CSO: 4100/481

BRIEFS

POLICE SEIZE 'BLACKLISTED' BOOKS--Seoul police seized some 30 "blacklisted" books of 23 kinds in a raid on a bookstore in Anam-dong, Songbuk-gu, yesterday. The seizure is the third of its kind that the police, with the help of the Ministry of Culture and Information, have conducted to confiscate pro-communist and other sensitive books since early this month. The 30 books were taken away from the Changbaek Book Store by an investigation team composed of four police officers and one ministry official, who carried a court-issued search warrant. The book store is located near Korea University. The confiscated books included "Marxism and the Human Individual" written by Adam Shaff. Earlier, the investigators visited Han-gilsa Publishing Co, also in Anam-dong, and seized six kinds of printed materials. Two of them were entitled, "Democracy and Labor" and "People's Culture." Police have been confiscating 313 kinds of publications since May 3. They include communist-oriented books and other ideologically sensitive ones. Also included are those that have been published or translated without ministry approval. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 May 85 p 8 SK]

COPY MACHINE OPERATORS ARRESTED--Prosecution authorities have booked 62 copy machine operators across the country on suspicion of illegally duplicating copyrighted books and other publications for sales mostly to college students. Those booked include eight each in Seoul and Pusan, seven in Chongju, and six each in Taegu and Kwangju. Sources at the Prosecutor General's Office said yesterday that an investigation is under way to determine if the suspects have copied and sold any of the "seditious" books which have recently been the target of a sweeping crackdown by law enforcement authorities. They noted that most of those booked were operating copy machines near college campuses. One of the arrested, identified only by his family name Pak, is suspected of selling copies of local and foreign publications after illegally duplicating them at his shop near Kwangwun University in northeastern Seoul. Pak received 20 won per sheet of the copied books from his clients, who were mostly college students. Prosecutors said there are about 2,500 copy machine operators who are catering to college students in Seoul alone. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 85 p 8]

CSO: 4100/481

10 June 1985

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

KOREAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIST COMMENTS ON TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by Pyon To-un: "Korea's Strength is in Quantity of Overseas Brainpower"]

[Text] The Korean counsel-general in New York invited a Korean scientist living in the United States to a seminar on economic cooperation to discuss future commercial policy toward the United States, and listened to his views on the direction and future of our country's technological development. The special speaker was Dr Sim Kyong-sop, who is currently in charge of the Eastern region for Able Chemical Technology Company [phonetic]. He shared his views on matters that the government, companies and technical specialists should bear in mind and his views on current trends in using Korean scientists in the United States. Here we arrange the key points of his special lecture.

Today there is no need to emphasize afresh, in many words, the great importance of technology in business activities. With technology industries, the profit margin of business activity is generally great, and the level of dependence on primary resources is correspondingly low; moreover, there are comparatively few competitors. Looking at recent trends for United States manufacturing firms, it is possible to see that the profits are gradually shrinking in equipment industries and in mass-produced goods, while, in contrast, profits are rapidly growing for many specialized technological products. Companies in this field tend to be ahead of their competitors.

However, it is difficult as a practical matter to secure high-level advanced technology and the latest technology, and even when it can be purchased, it is intrinsically costly, and there are many situations in which it is not economical. Accordingly, our companies have no choice; they must either conduct their own R&D, or they must secure the cooperation of [our] overseas scientists and technical specialists. For R&D, comprehensive cooperation among the government, private sector enterprises and technical specialists is urgently needed.

Government

The government must actively assist each type of research organization with activities for the development of new technology. Of course, research activities at

universities and public and private research organizations must assist and encourage efforts at applied research from every vantage point.

The government should assist in the training and protective cultivation of technical specialists. Even though we seek to acquire foreign technology, in actuality, there are many cases in which there is a shortage of technical experts who can understand and use it. The breadth and depth of the technical manpower pool must be expanded.

The government must have an institutionalized apparatus and environment for the encouragement of technological development. The government must formulate preferences in the tax system, low interest financial assistance, and a system of protection for technology, making it easy to import new technological products and materials, while gradually inducing and promoting domestic production of those materials and components. If the electronics industry, for example, relies on the unlimited import of costly materials and components, profit margins will be low and there will be no potential for the industry.

Korea must seek out and cultivate specialized technological fields for itself. The Swiss have a world-wide authority and reputation in the fields of precision machinery and pharmaceuticals, as do the Japanese in automobiles, electronics, cameras and manufacturing technology; Korea must also find its unique field.

The government, especially, must provide special assistance to technological development efforts by small and medium industries. Small and medium industries constitute the base for technological development. There is a need for the government to devote every manner of interest to their development activities and to provide for the convenient import of technology, introducing [these industries] to experts in relevant fields, establishing technological information facilities and providing specialized expert information chiefly to small and medium industries.

Companies

First, companies, must constantly be sensitive and clear-sighted with respect to world technology trends. To do this, they must not only obtain and digest all sources of information, of course, but they must also be aggressive in contacts with specialists.

Their research concerning overseas markets must be thorough-going and complete. Without research concerning products and market trends in the relevant fields, the development of new technology becomes meaningless.

Companies must rapidly determine procurement paths for needed technology, choosing whether to develop it on their own or jointly, or whether to import it or procure it from outside.

Companies must calculate the economic appropriateness of the technology involved. There are many technologies which may be outstanding, but which, depending on the circumstances, are not suitable to Korea. Companies must bring in or develop technology, first evaluating its appropriateness, and taking into account procurement of materials, the scale of investment and manpower costs.

When developing the newest technology, it is necessary always to consider carefully its worldwide competitive strength. The life-expectancy of technology is continually shortening, and so one must constantly obtain and apply development costs to the newest technology in the shortest period of time.

Companies must not be stingy with human resource capital.

Rather than copying foreign technology, companies must constantly keep in mind the fact that the profit margin for new technological products is greater.

Companies must constantly train their own experts, raising up research teams that meet world standards. There are restrictions and limitations on what may be learned from outside.

In development of technology in related fields, joint-ventures and close cooperation are necessary. For example, the shipbuilding and automobile industries are outstanding collective entities with respect to parts or technology; but even they can't have or develop everything, so mutual cooperation and exchange are necessary.

When bringing in technology, companies must strive to obtain it at the lowest possible price on the basis of experience and expertise. If the two sides pay each other a high price, the profit margin will be correspondingly small, and they will fall into an inferior position in the competition.

Companies must invest at least 2 percent of sales value in R&D. U.S. companies invest an average of 5 percent, and in some fields Japanese firms will invest as much as 25 percent.

Technical Specialists

There is an urgent need to create favorable conditions and an institutionalized apparatus for technical specialists from each company to have discussions and exchanges concerning the technical knowledge they have gained within their companies; this should take place, first, with companies in related fields, second, with competing companies and, third, with other experts in and outside of the country. Efforts by companies to protect technology are found worldwide with scarcely any exceptions. Accordingly, there is a tendency to devote the fullest energies to preventing leakage of secrets by technical specialists. As a result, technical specialists are very restricted in their activities, and open discussion is virtually impossible. It is necessary to find a way for them to exchange information through informal meet. ings.

In particular, private sector firms must have their technical specialists have frequent contacts with specialized research institutes and scientists, and they must seek and expand ways to arrange inspection tours and exchange visits.

We must take a posture that seeks to absorb foreign technology as rapidly as possible and make it our own. Technical specialists must be provided with assistance and an atmosphere that encourages this posture.

Overseas Scientists

Korea's strongest point is the presence in the United States of many Korean scientists and expert technical specialists in virtually every field. However, up to now there has been a general tendency for Korean scientists from the United States who have been induced to come to Korea to make the following complaints.

First, there is a sense that in the end they have just been used and not treated appropriately to their status. Second, they feel they haven't received treatment appropriate to their status. Third, there are many inconveniences concerning such things as security, residence and transportation. Fourth, there has been an excessive number of requests, such as demands for technology outside their area of specialization. Fifth, they say that our technical specialists are in many instances still learning new technology. Accordingly, I would urge the following with respect to future activities by scientists from the United States and other countries.

1. Urge scientists to visit their mother country.
2. Allow unrestricted inspection tours of industries and encourage contacts with local technical specialists.
3. When contracting with or leasing from visiting scientists or technical specialists, put everything clearly in writing and faithfully carry it out, thus eliminating unnecessary subsequent complaints and misunderstandings.
4. Provide total protection of confidentiality with respect to technical specialists' visits and contract details. Scientists and technical specialists from the United States and other countries all have contracts with their place of affiliation, employing institution or company that prohibit them from leaking technical information. Accordingly, it is urgently required that the transmission of technology be carried out in the greatest possible secrecy.
5. Efforts from every quarter are necessary to actively encourage natural meetings and contacts between scientists in the United States and broad and Korean companies.

The government must cooperate closely with companies to boldly correct the various kinds of inconveniences and restrictions that come from working in Korea.

12837
CSO: 4107/100

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS SCIENCE TRAINING, INDUSTRIES

Ph.D. Graduates

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 4 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] Ph.D.'s in their twenties, who are the mainstay of our country's high-tech development, are increasing yearly, providing a bright future for technological nation-building.

The Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology [KAIST] alone has graduated 107 twenty to thirty-year old Ph.D.'s as of last year, and will produce 29 more Ph.D.'s in their twenties this month, making 136 in all.

According to KAIST sources, on 4 February, 42 brilliant doctoral-level talents will be newly born at degree-granting ceremonies for 1985, which will be carried out on the 22nd of this month. Of these, 70 percent, or 29 of those scheduled to receive doctoral degrees are in their twenties, the sources stated.

According to the sources, KAIST produced a total of 136 brilliant talents in their twenties since beginning to turn out Ph.D.'s in that age group back in 1978, starting with 1 in 1978, 7 in 1979, 5 in 1980, 14 in 1981, 10 in 1982, 37 in 1983, 33 in 1984, and 29 in February of this year. Looking at the current crop of Ph.D.'s in their twenties by age, 15, or 50 percent of the total are 28 years old; 10, or 30.0 percent of the total are 29 years old; 5 are 27 years old; and 3 are 26 years old. The youngest Ph.D., it has become known, is Mr Chong U-ch'ang, who is all of 26 years and 4 months old.

Moreover, considered by major field, the largest number, eight, is in chemistry with seven for materials' engineering, four in physics and two each in management science, machine engineering, electrical and electronic engineering. Industrial engineering and computer science had one each.

KAIST plans to turn out 564 masters' degrees at this degree-granting ceremony. As KAIST shifts to a management system centered on the doctoral program from now on, the number of Ph.D.'s in their twenties is expected to increase even more.

Meanwhile, looking at the significant dissertations submitted by these Ph.D.'s in their twenties, Chong U-ch'ang, the youngest, received his degree in materials' engineering with "A Study of the Composition Structure and Special Characteristics of Modified Ferrite in Abnormally Structured Steel." Mr. Yun Ch'ang-no received

his doctorate for a dissertation on "A Study of the Structure of Living Molecules and the Structure of Matter Within Living Entities." Cho Kyong-hyon received a doctorate in physics for a dissertation on "An Investigation of Energy Exchange Relationships in Electron-positron Extinction and of Photon Creation in electron-positron Collisions." The table lists the Ph.D.'s turned out by KAIST this year.

Table. KAIST Ph.D. Recipients This Year

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Field</u>
Kim Yong-chik	30	Physics	Son Kwon-ik	28	Industrial Engineering
Yi Sung-ui	30	"	Yu Chang-su	32	Production Engineering
Chong Rae-pin	27	"	Kim Hyon-t'ae	28	Materials Engineering
Cho Kyong-hyon	29	"	Pak Ch'ol-sun	27	"
Chu Mu-jong	27	"	Pak Hyo-hun	27	"
Ch'a Song-to	28	Physics	Yi Chong-hyon	26	"
Kim Song-chik	28	Chemistry	Chong U-ch'ang	26	"
Kim Chong-nyul	27	"	Chong Han-sop	26	"
An Kyo-han	28	"	Cho Song-chae	28	"
Yun Ch'ang-no	27	"	Kim Tae-ryong	33	"
Yi Chae-in	28	Chemistry	Yi To-chae	36	"
Chang Man-ch'ae	28	"	Kim Paek-sop	29	Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Chon Sang-il	29	"	Kim Chin-ha	31	"
Chong Kwang-ch'un	32	"	Yi won-kil	28	"
Chong Pong-ch'ol	28	"	Cho Tong-ho	28	"
No Hyang-pong	29	Management Science	Kim Won-ki	33	"
Pak Chae-hung	39	"	O Se-man	30	Computer Science
Song Paek-so	29	"	Han Ki-chun	28	"
Yi Chong-kwon	28	Mach. Industry	Yu Tae-u	30	"
Ch Ch'ol-hyong	29	" "			
Pak Chung-kon	28	Chem. Engr.			
Chin Kyong-t'ae	26	" "			
Kang Ryong	30	" "			

NITI's Tech Support Plan

Seoul MAEIL KYONGSE SINMUN in Korean 4 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] This year the National Industrial Testing Institute [NITI] decided to strengthen on-site guidance and assistance in determining causes of technological bottlenecks for small and medium industries, on the one hand, while moving forward to greatly increase the use of testing equipment on the other.

According to NITI sources on the 4th, the institute has some 5,000 pieces of equipment worth about 20 billion won, but for some time companies have not used it fully, and use of the equipment has remained at about 50 percent.

According to the sources, NITI plans to strengthen its assistance to companies, increasing the rate of use of testing equipment to 90 percent, while finding and providing technological assistance to 100 promising small and medium companies this year. NITI has plans to continue to expand on-site technical assistance with bottlenecks in 18 fields, such as dye manufacturing, precision processing, painting, measuring instruments, and metal casting.

In conjunction with these activities, NITI has plans to strengthen its technical training work and will conduct five rounds of hands-on training for on-site production technology in six fields, including general testing and analysis, inspection and correction technology, rubber manufacturing technology, ceramic technology and dye manufacturing technology.

Moreover, NITI's plan is to improve methods for testing and analysis, to develop new testing methods suitable for improving industrial technology and to coordinate improvement of methods for testing to international product standards while unifying testing methods used by domestic, visiting testing and inspection officials.

In conjunction with this, NITI plans to bring the quality of industrial products up to the standards of advanced countries and to expand quality evaluation undertaken in comparison with foreign products. During this year alone, NITI plans to conduct comparative evaluation of some 50 classes of products, including 20 classes of automobile parts, 10 classes of products for ships, 10 classes of electronics products and 10 classes of basic industry-related materials. Also, NITI plans to bring in foreign technology and invite foreign experts and hold six seminars on diesel engines, high polymer fibers and other subjects.

Precision Chemical Industry Promotion Association Forms Materials Patent Committee

As interest in the question of whether or not to introduce materials patents continues to increase, organizations linked with industry, academia and research centers have begun to prepare a joint policy.

On the afternoon of the 1st of the month, the Korean Precision Chemical Industry Promotion Association organized a materials patent policy committee, made up of

29 representatives of the research, academic and corporate sectors. The meeting took place in the international conference room of KAIST. The association plans to proceed to deal with the problem of bringing in materials patents.

At the meeting the committee chose Ch'ae Yong-bok, head of the Korean Chemical Research Institute, as chairman of the policy committee and Kim Wan-chu, head of the Third Organic Research office of KAIST as manager, while also selecting 10 persons to be directly in charge of the actual work of the committee.

12837

CSO: 4107/102

INDUSTRIES LOOK FORWARD TO CAD-CAM OPERATIONS

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Ki-ung]

[Text] Materials Procurement, Assembly Automation

An industrial park by the sea in the 21st century. There is no huge factory, no smokestack belching black smoke. High-rise buildings stand in order just like some apartment complex.

The beautification work of sign boards is well done. On the walls of the buildings are mounted art works by famous artists, attracting the eye.

Each building contains not a single factory only but is made up of several factories, each producing different products. These are termed combination factory buildings.

Attractive robots meet visitors as they enter the factory. The robots instantly determine the gender and identity of the visitors.

However, they do not ask any irritating questions or do anything unpleasant. These robots, serving as guides, are equipped with high-capability computers in their heads and have the ability automatically to discern the information. The interior of the factory is bathed in quiet. Each machine and tool is miniaturized. In front of the small machines a few robots stand doing the work. There are no people to be seen at all.

All production stages are automated and run extremely well. From obtaining materials to the assembly process, everything proceeds according to the order input by the computer, without any error at all.

Packaging and shipping are also handled by single-function robots. All of these things are the product of mechatronics, a combination of the machine industry and the electronics industry.

Design and manufacturing take place through Cad-Cam [computer-assisted design, computer-assisted manufacturing], and robots with various functions take the place of manufacturing employees.

This is a view of an industrial park and its factories on our west coast in the year 2000.

The man-made intelligent robots in this factory without people may still be imaginary.

However, it is clear that this kind of fantastic thing is becoming reality before our eyes.

The world's advanced machine industry countries are already developing first-generation intelligent robots that can understand human speech and which have a certain amount of intelligence. Factories which do in part without human workers based on mechatronics are now increasing rapidly in advanced countries.

Our situation is no exception. Factory automation is currently being promoted in our industrial sector.

Development of Intelligent Robots Also Possible

In the electronics industry, many fields, such as part replacement and warehousing, operations are automated and computerized. In the automobile industry as well, single-function robots handle the extremely fine cutting work. The shipping industry also has a few robots doing these kinds of work.

The machine industry is in transition to the fully robotized factory as such, and its desire for technological development is considerable.

In the case of the Tongil Ltd, the company developed a CNC [computerized numerical control] type machine tool machining center. This is designed so that the machine, following instructions from a computer, exchanges a total of 40 tools as needed to carry out its work.

Companies such as Daewoo Heavy Industries, Samsung Precision, Gold Star Telecommunications, and certain shipbuilding companies have made single-function robots and introduced them into the workshop. Daewoo is leading in the emergence of the intelligent man-made robot with the development of the controller that is the brain of the robot. Industry sources say that before long our country, too, will be able to develop intelligent robots that see, hear and make decisions. It is predicted that this will occur before the year 2000.

From 1 Percent to 2 Percent of the World Total

Moreover, in 15 years it is expected that in addition to the employee-less factory, we will see the introduction of a floating train that will travel from Seoul to Pusan in a single hour.

Industry sources expect that the precision machine industry like the aeronautical and space industries, also will reach high levels.

Industry sources anticipate that the volume of domestic industry accounted for by the machine industry field will also greatly increase. The scale of production of the machine industry is estimated to reach the 21 trillion won level, with exports on a scale of \$26 billion.

Industry sources see the percentage of total manufacturing accounted for by the machine industry, which was 10.8 percent back in 1981, to reach 12.7 percent in 1990 and to reach the 14.7 percent mark in the year 2000.

The [machine industry's] share of the world market, currently 1 percent, is expected to reach the 2 percent mark by about that time.

There are also dark clouds gathering on the way to the 21st century. It will be no easy matter to catch up with the advanced countries, which are building high walls to protect their technology.

Another problem is dealing with the pattern of demand in multi-product type small scale production.

"The emergence of the robot may bring about difficult problems in the supply of and demand for labor."

As Yun Sang, managing director of the Machine Industry Promotion Association, points out, we must take measures ahead of time to deal with and overcome employment problems that will appear in the age of automation.

However it is to be done, it bears saying that the plan for overcoming this problem depends on the desire of companies to create employment and develop technology.

Of course, there is no need to be hasty. However, it would seem that there is a need to establish and also to carry out somewhat more detailed plans.

12837

CSO: 4107/097

ROK-JAPAN WORKING-LEVEL TALKS IN MAY

SK220233 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 22 May (YONHAP)--The improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan will be one of the major agenda items of the working-level meeting of South Korea and Japan slated for Tokyo May 23-24.

The Korean Government views the procedural change in Japan's controversial alien fingerprinting system as insufficient for solving bilateral problems arising from the system, a Foreign Ministry source here said Wednesday.

The change does not provide a fundamental solution to the controversial system but deals with only operational matters. So, the Korean Government will seek Japan's sincere efforts to settle the issue by overhauling the system itself during the two-day Tokyo meeting, the source said, quoting high-ranking ministry officials.

Other agenda items of the bureau director-level working official meeting between the two countries' foreign and trade ministries include the correction of trade imbalance long in disfavor of Korea, transfer of Japanese technologies to Korea and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The Korean delegation will ask Japan to open its domestic market to as many Korean products as possible when it announces a series of market opening measures in July.

Korea has been requesting Japan to lower tariff rates on 60 products. Japanese tariff rates average three percent. But Japan is imposing an average of seven percent tariff rates on major South Korean export items, thus contributing to Korea's trade deficits with Japan, the source said.

Korea will also seek to conclude a Korea-Japan science and technology cooperation agreement as soon as possible and will ask Japan to arrange training opportunity for 300 Korean technicians this year.

Korean delegates to the meeting are Kim Chae-chun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Bureau, and Pak Un-so, director general of the Trade and Industry Ministry's International Trade Promotion Bureau.

CSO: 4100/497

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON RECEIVES FIRST AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR TO SEOUL

SK150141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan received credentials from Austrian Amb. Peter Moser and Bangladesh Amb. A.K.N. Ahmed at Chongwadae yesterday. Amb. Moser is the first Austrian ambassador to reside in Seoul, while the Bangladesh envoy will reside in Tokyo.

At the Chongwadae ceremony, Amb. Moser said it was a historic moment in Korean-Austrian relations for him to present his credentials to President Chon.

He said he will do his best to further develop the existing friendship between Austria and Korea.

Amb. Ahmed said he will try to expand and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea, adding that he will also try to promote bilateral trade.

In reply, President Chon expressed satisfaction with the development of Korea's relations with the two countries and asked the new envoys to further promote cooperative relations.

At another function, the President presented to Korean ambassadors to six countries with their credentials in a brief ceremony at Chongwadae yesterday.

They are Amb. Yun Uk-sop to France, Amb. No Yong-chan, to Portugal; Amb. Yi Si-yong to Senegal; Amb. U Mun-ki, to Papua New Guinea; Amb Pak Yong-u to Sudan; and Amb Yu Chong-hyon to Niger.

CSO: 4100/481

DAILY HOPES FOR BETTER ROK-COSTA RICA TIES

SK210108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Ties With Costa Rica"]

[Text] Visiting here on a five-day official tour is Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who yesterday had a summit meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to discuss a wide range of bilateral and interantional issues with focus placed on the ways of upgrading friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations.

Despite the differing cultural backgrounds and geographical distance on opposite sides of the Pacific Ocean, both nations share affinities in many respects.

Besides both being developing countries, each of them faces a formidable threat to its national security from the North--Korea confronted with the provocative North Korean communists and Costa Rica menaced by Nicaragua, which has been widely described as a "beachhead" of the Soviet expansionism on the American continent.

Such a similarity makes it all the more necessary for the two nations to step up their mutual cooperation, ranging from diplomatic collaboration to trade and economic tieups and sociocultural exchanges.

For one thing, Costa Rica was one of the first world nations which severed diplomatic relations with North Korea in protest against the Pyongyang-engineered bombing attack on Seoul government leaders in Rangoon, Burma, in October 1983.

Notable in this respect was a report that Presidents Chon and Monge shared the view in their summit talk that all disputes must be settled through peaceful dialogue.

While such close cooperation in diplomacy and inter-governmental relations are expected to be further solidified, the Costa Rican president's visit is certain to accelerate the pace of economic cooperation and non-governmental exchanges between the two countries on the basis of reciprocity and in pursuit of mutual benefits.

As part of the ways of boosting binational cooperative relations, the two governments have reportedly agreed to conclude an agreement for agro-fishery cooperation and another on civil aviation, along with an accord to set up a coordination panel to facilitate Korean investment in Costa Rica.

It is indeed hoped that relations between Korea and Costa Rica develop into setting a model case of "South-South cooperation," a burgeoning pattern of cooperation between developing countries.

Then there are some international aspects of the economic cooperation which concern both countries: namely, those involving the Caribbean basin cooperation program and the scheme for promoting common prosperity of the Pacific rim nations.

In view of these matters of mutual interest, President Monge's visit here is hoped to be most successful and fruitful.

CSO: 4100/497

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO PROVIDE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TO AFRICA, L. AMERICA

SK110307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's transfer of agricultural technology, which has so far been confined to South Asia, will expand to Africa and Latin America, officials at the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) said Saturday.

The ADC is seeking a 750,000-U.S. dollar design contract for a regional agricultural development project in Ghana, as well as a 1.3-million-dollar feasibility study for farm construction in Argentina, the officials said.

It also intends to sign a contract for construction supervision service, valued at 2.2 million dollars, for a water supply system in Indonesia.

Negotiations are under way for a feasibility study of an underground water development project in Kenya, which will serve as a model for African nations in need of underground water, the officials said.

In addition, Costa Rica, Senegal and Saudi Arabia have asked Korea to provide them with agricultural engineering services for their farm development projects.

The ADC expects to earn about 7.9 million dollars from the overseas projects, the official said.

Korea, which has operated a farm technology transfer program to Third World countries since 1972, has won worldwide recognition for its advanced farm irrigation technology, the officials said.

Among the major overseas projects for which the ADC supplied agricultural farm technology were the Terai minor irrigation project in Nepal, the Teluk Lada area development first-phase program in Indonesia and the Muhuri irrigation project in Bangladesh.

The ADC had signed about 22 million dollars worth of contracts at the end of last year and had completed a total of 20 regional development projects in south Asian nations, worth 13 million dollars.

CSO: 4100/481

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO DEMAND CHANGE IN TRADE IMBALANCE WITH JAPAN

SK140707 Seoul YONHAP in English 0657 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Seoul, 14 May (YONHAP)—South Korea will demand in stronger tone that Japan show sincerity in its efforts to redress the huge and chronic trade imbalance between the two countries, authorities said Tuesday.

Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho will stop in Japan for meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata, on his way to the World Trade ministers conference, scheduled for 8 June in Stockholm.

Kum is expected to tell the two Japanese leaders that Korea and Japan should seek cooperative relations on a new dimension based on the friendship established by President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Tokyo last year.

He will repeat Seoul's demand that Japan sincerely include Korean requests in its domestic market-opening program, scheduled to be announced in July, the authorities said.

Through its embassy in Tokyo, the Korean Government has requested the meetings with Nakasone and Murata.

If Japan fails to show sincerity in its willingness to redress its demands conveyed by Kum, the Korean Government will take a "substantial and concrete" counteraction, the authorities said.

Seoul has repeatedly requested through various channels that Japan lower its tariff on 60 Korean export items, expand its generalized system of preferences (GSP) benefits to 58 other items and abolish 32 kinds of non-tariff trade barriers against Korean-made products.

CSO: 4100/481

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

CHON MESSAGE TO NAKASONE--Seoul, 21 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's trade and industry minister, will deliver a personal message from Korean President Chun Tu-hwan to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone on May 31, urging Japan to open its markets wider to Korean goods, a government official said Tuesday. The Korean minister is also scheduled to meet other high Japanese officials, including Foreign Minister Aoki Hirofumi and Trade Minister Keijiro Murata. Kum is expected to urge the Japanese Government to thoughtfully consider the requests of Korea, as well as those of the United States and the European Community (EC), before making its market opening measures in July. As a special envoy for President Chun, Kum will deliver several lists of Korean commodities that the Korean government hopes to export in greater quantities to Japan. The Korean government would like to gain greater access to the Japanese market through lowering of tariffs, the expansion of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and the abolition of non-tariff barriers, the official said. [Text] Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

EAST CHINA SEA DRILLING--Tokyo, 8 May (KYODO)--Tokyo, said Wednesday it has started test drilling for oil in the East China Sea on the basis of the 1978 joint Japan-South Korea continental shelf development agreement. The drilling is at a spot about 20 kilometers southwest of Kagoshima, southern Japan, and 130 meters below the sea level. The test drilling, which also involves Nippon Mining Co. and South Korea's Hamilton Petroleum Co., a U.S. affiliate, follows previous test drilling by the company. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 8 May 85]

CSO: 4100/481

KIM CHONG-IL TO RAISE SOUTH-NORTH TENSION WITH SOVIET SUPPORT

Tokyo TOITSU NIPPO in Japanese 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The South-North dialogue, temporarily suspended by the objection raised on 9 January by the "North," is generally expected to be reopened sometime soon after early April, when the Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercise, Team Spirit '85, will end. In view of the foreign and domestic situations confronting the South and the North, the dialogue must and inevitably will be resumed, [according to] the dominant foreign and domestic opinion. However, some hard-line groups, such as Kim Chong-il's (party secretary) faction, inside the "North" are against the resumption of the talks, and are demonstrating to intensify the tension. A source well informed of the Pyongyang upper power strata's activities now fears that the dialogue, even if it is resumed, will not progress smoothly unless Kim's faction's activities are blocked.

The source names Kim Chong-il, the party secretary, and his direct line, Chief of the People's Armed Forces (Minister of Public Security O Chin-u, Vice Ministers of the People's Armed Forces Paek Hak-in and Yim Chung-kuk, and Party Secretary Yon Hyong-muk as main members of the group hawkish to the South.

Their activities are characterized, on one hand, by the maintenance of Kim Chong-il's faction's power, which had been considerably reduced during the session of the dialogue, and, on the other hand, by the intention to up hard-line policy toward the South through Soviet influence in order to have complete control of the government.

As reported in the dispatch of this newspaper (dated 9 February), Party Secretary Kim Chong-il was relieved of his reins over economic and international affairs and the policies toward the South at the 10th

(Plenary Meeting of the 6th) Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held early last December due to his failure during the South-North talks. These matters have fallen under the direct charge and leadership of the president of the "North," Kim Il-song. Also, the concurrently executed drastic personnel reshuffling of those in charge of the economic affairs has grossly damaged Kim Chong-il's faction, for example, by replacing many of the management class workers who had the reins of various central and local agencies, businesses and factories and had roots in the subgroups of the three greatest revolutions from the direct line of Kim Chong-il.

They are seeking a breakthrough for reversal of the self-inflicted, damaging loss of power by means of intensifying the tension under the hard-line policy toward the South with the tacit support of the Soviet Union, which may be persuaded to provide supplies of arms.

In contrast, the president of the "North," Kim Il-song, leaning more toward listening to the Chinese advice and emphasizing actions in concert with China, wishes to resolve economic difficulties through reconciliation with the South. Almost all the leaders in the party and the administrative agents led by the economic sector take the position of agreeing with that line.

In the midst of the developing confrontation between Kim Chong-il's faction seeking Soviet support and the pro-China faction leaning toward China, Vice President Yim Chun-chu, a former member of Kim Chong-il's faction, takes a neutral position, discloses the same source.

Particularly because of the involvement of the internal power struggle of the "North" and the Soviet interests, the hard-line Kim Chong-il faction will, in the future, enhance its preoccupation in raising the tension with the South. The source is seriously concerned that such an inclination perhaps will be intensified to such an extent as to induce an unexpected incident.

The source points out that the actual internal state of the "North" is as serious as embracing a time bomb which unfortunately may destroy or interrupt the South-North dialogue at any time. Although the resumption of the talks is troubled today, the dialogue is expected to be very difficult and will never advance straightforward even if talks are reopened.

8940

CSO: 4103/245

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON KIM CHONG'IL'S WORK ON MEDICAL SERVICE

SK111534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Medical Service Is an Important Revolutionary Work for Protecting People's Lives and Promoting Their Health."

It says: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently published a work "On Further Improving and Strengthening Medical Service" and clearly indicated a way of further developing health service, which is of weighty significance in the construction of socialism and communism.

Given in the work are answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in further strengthening medical service to suit the demand of the conditions of our country and the developing [word indistinct].

It serves as a precious ideological and theoretical wealth in developing in depth the chuche-based public health idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and as a guideline in the building of socialist and communist public health.

What holds an important place in the work is the idea and theory on the essence of medical service.

Our party formulates its essence as a work for protecting the lives of people, promoting their health and serving them.

This exposition of the essence is a scientific formulation based on the philosophical principle of the chuche idea.

In the work our party also gives an all-round elucidation of the role of the medical service in the revolution and construction.

The idea and theory on the revolutionary essence of medical service and its role in the revolution and construction expounded by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work "On Further Improving and Strengthening Medical Service" have invincible truth and vitality as they are based on the proud success and rich experience attained in solving the problem of people's health under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

DAILY EXHORTS CHONGSAN-RI SPIRIT, METHOD

SK161035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Thoroughly Apply Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method" in connection with the fact that the great leader President Kim Il-song during a recent on-the-spot guidance of North Pyongan Province brightly indicated the principled demand and orientation and concrete ways to improve the work method of guiding personnel in keeping with the demand of the developing reality.

The key to the improvement of the work method and style of leading functionaries for rousing the masses to the implementation of party policy at present, the editorial points out, is to thoroughly apply the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method, our party's traditional mass guidance idea and method.

It says:

The chongsan-ri method, the work method of the great leader, is an almighty weapon which gives perfect answers to all questions arising in the guidance of the masses from the method of planning, designing, organizing and conducting all work for the revolution and construction to the method of meeting people and awakening them.

In order to thoroughly apply the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method, the functionaries should first of all go down deep among the lower units, among the people.

To go down among the lower units and be with people is the most important feature and principal demand of the method of guidance of the masses created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party has firmly established a well-organized system of going among the lower units from the center to the province, city and county. We should give full play to the might of this system in our daily work.

Also important in thoroughly applying the demand of the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method is to teach and actively help functionaries at the lower units and the masses.

During his on-the-spot guidance to chongsan-ri the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stayed half a month there and taught one by one detailed problems arising in the work of the county and ri party functionaries, how to prepare a meeting and report, how to consult with people and how to acquaint themselves with the production conditions.

The precious example set by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his guidance to chongsan-ri shows that functionaries at lower units should be practically helped and led at their units if guidance is to be truly fruitful.

An important demand in applying the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method is for functionaries to learn from the masses, while teaching them.

As long as the functionaries find themselves among the workers and working masses and earnestly learn from them, they will maintain a high degree of party spirit and revolutionary spirit and discharge their honorable revolutionary duty to the last, not lagging behind ideologically.

The functionaries must deeply understand the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's history of guidance in order to thoroughly apply the chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method, the editorial emphasizes.

CSO: 4100/493

DAILY CALLS FOR REALIZING PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK171041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial calls for thoroughly realizing the party's leadership of socialist economic construction.

Noting that to successfully implement the grand programme of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the party's leadership of economic work should be thoroughly realized, the editorial says:

In realizing the party's leadership of socialist economic construction it poses an important problem to firmly grasp and carry out the tasks put forward by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in economic domain, tasks set forth by him during his on-the-spot working guidance to work in various domains of the national economy in particular.

Today economic construction is successfully going on in our country under the leadership of the party. Our party has set forth a correct line and policy for accelerating socialist economic construction and is skillfully organizing and mobilizing all its members and the entire people for their implementation. The party's leadership is a basic factor in bringing about continued advance in socialist economic construction.

Our party's greatness and sagacity of its leadership lie in that it is confidently leading socialist economic construction along the road of constant upsurge without the slightest deviation.

It is our party's greatness and sagacity of its leadership lie in that it is confidently leading socialist economic construction along the road of constant upsurge without the slightest deviation.

It is our party's fighting goal to achieve a big advance in socialist economic construction, further increase the country's economic power and drastically improve the people's lives this year. How to attain this goal depends on how all fields and all units realize the party's leadership.

We should further strengthen work for realizing the party's leadership of socialist economic construction and thereby powerfully demonstrate the inexhaustible might of our people advancing united with one thought and one purpose around the party and the power of the socialist economic system.

The editorial refers to tasks to thoroughly realize the party's leadership of socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4100/493

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

INNOVATIONS THROUGH KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE DESCRIBED

SK181042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to various factories and enterprises in Chongjin Municipality, North and South Hamgyong provinces from May 15 to 18 last year.

Units honored with the guidance in those days have effected signal innovations over the last one year.

The Kim Chaek iron works, a giant combined metallurgical base extended the life span of the converter 1.4 times and systematically reduced the time of a heat, thereby chalking up a new high in the steel production last year since its commissioning.

In April this year it turned out as much zinc plate as was produced in the first three months of last year.

The Musan mine completed 165,000 cubic meters of rock excavation and 23,000 cubic meters of concrete tamping and then finished crushing ground system No 1 of scraped earth transport conveyors Nos 4 and 5 including the construction of the 2,000 meters long-distance belt conveyor, large crushing ground and various motors.

And it carried out big blastings of 1 million ton and 1.2 million ton scale one after another.

In the last one year the mine has increased earth-scraping 1.3 times and the production of headings 1.1 times.

Signal successes have been achieved at the Yongsong machine complex which was given an honorable task to build a 10,000 ton press by Comrade Kim Chong-il on May 18 last year.

The complex completed the vast designing and wooden mould of a 10,000 ton press and finished the second-stage process of moulds of parts of the main body weighing 100 to 250 tons, including pressing mould, beam frame, table, piston and support frames.

It is now hastening the process of valves of over 90 kinds from the main valve to the pressure coordinating valve at the final stage.

Meanwhile, it has finished the foundation project of a 10,000 ton press and is now stepping up the assembling of the main body in full scale.

The complex manufactured in a short span of time over 1,000 kinds of tools and equipment, 50 ton overhead crane, 120 ton trailing truck and 100 ton welding roller to build a 10,000 ton press. Such successes have been registered at all units including the May 10 factory, the Chongjin shipyard and the Songjin steel works which were given the working guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/493

EDITORIAL CITES NEED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

SKI40559 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2119 GMT 12 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 13 May Editorial: "Let Us Properly Conduct Organizational and Guidance Work for Technological Innovation Movement"]

[Text] In this significant year, we should gain great scientific and technological success by vigorously waging the technological innovation movement. To push ahead more vigorously with the technological innovation movement into a massive movement, we should more properly carry out the organizational guidance work for it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should struggle to constantly effect technological innovation in all fields of the national economy, to create new technology, and to constantly improve all production facilities in terms of simplicity and good performance.

The task which should be consistently grasped in socialist economic construction is to innovate technology. Without technological development, we cannot think of economic development. Today, our people are struggling to make the national economy Chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific and to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. An important key in this struggle is to rapidly develop the country's science and technology and, in particular, to innovate technology in all fields of the national economy.

Only by constantly effecting technological improvement and development in all sectors of the national economy can we effect great turns in economic construction and smoothly carry out the vast task of this year with the existing facilities, materials, and labor efforts.

The great reserves for the production growth of our country today rest with the development of science and technology. At the same time, the basic way for effectively utilizing the existing economic foundations and fully demonstrating their might is found in innovating technology.

Nothing can be carried out by itself. In particular, the struggle to innovate technology anew cannot attain its expected success without concrete and active organizational and guidance work.

Therefore, all fields and sectors of the national economy should constantly attain great successes by more properly planning and organizing the technological innovation movement in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. First of all, we should encourage all functionaries and working people to take a deep interest in technological innovation.

Improving and developing technology is an important task to make the country richer and more powerful and to improve the people's livelihood as rapidly as possible. Therefore, organizations of the party of all levels; mass organizations, including trade union organizations; their functionaries; and working people should pay deep interests in this work.

All party organizations should firmly grasp the technological innovation movement as a party committee-sponsored task and should vigorously support this work. What is particularly important here is that party organizations manage in a responsible manner the entire course of the technological innovation work at their respective units, including the work of establishing the goal of technological innovation and the work of summing up technological innovation results. Economic guidance functionaries should properly organize the technological innovation work at their units with the firm stand of bearing responsibility for this work along with production. In particular, all functionaries holding responsible posts, including managers, chief engineers, and workshop chiefs should actively organize and guide the technological innovation work at their units with a correct stand and posture.

The organizational and guidance work for the technological innovation movement should be one which can inspire workers, scientists, and technicians to actively participate in this movement. All sectors of the national economy should properly and correctly establish the goal of technological innovation in conformity with their specific situation and, at the same time, should lead all producers to actively participate in the technological innovation movement together with scientists and technicians.

Along with this, discussions for technological innovation, meetings for announcing various experiences attained in the technological innovation movement, technological innovation evaluation meetings, and products exhibition meetings should be widely organized and held. Thus, the work of evaluating the technological innovation movement should be carried out properly. Thereby, we should lead scientists, technicians, and workers to actively participate in the technological innovation movement with high political zeal and enthusiasm.

It is important to assign clear study tasks and innovative technological tasks to scientists and technicians and to properly conduct the work of summing up their study work. Along with this, it is also important to properly conduct the work to let scientists and technicians be familiar with the knowledge on their major fields of study and be armed with modern science and technology,

The aim of the guidance work for technological innovation is to solve urgent scientific and technological problems in a timely manner. Therefore, all fields of the national economy, including plants and enterprises, should concentrate major efforts on solving scientific and technological problems arising

in accelerating production and construction at present as well as in normalizing production, in constantly improving technological and economic standard, including the norm of consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel, and power, and in improving quality of products.

Along with this, the organizational work for technological innovation to solve problems which are of primary significance in economic development should be carried out properly. What is very important here is to create conditions favorable for the 15 April technological innovation shock brigade and the 17 February scientists and technicians shock brigade to smoothly carry out their roles and to vigorously support their work. At the same time, it is important to solve various problems arising in the national economy in a timely manner by strengthening the creative cooperation among workers, scientists, and technicians at production sites. Along with this, by highly demonstrating the spirit of mutual assistance among fields of the national economy and among plants, good experience and technology can be rapidly generalized.

It is also important to properly organize and guide the work of introducing successes attained through the technological innovation movement into production. [Word indistinct], our scientists and technicians have presented many new, valuable technological inventions, creative suggestions, and other suggestions for the rationalization work. Only when such technological innovation success is introduced into production in a timely manner can it attain its expected success.

All fields of the national economy should thoroughly and minutely plan and organize the organizational work to introduce innovative technological success created among scientists, technicians, and workers and should see to it that such technological innovation success bears material success. All fields and units of the national economy should solve the problems of facilities, materials, and labor efforts needed for the introduction of new technology by their own efforts by more vigorously waging the struggle for mobilizing all available inner reserves. Along with this, it is important for all fields and units of the national economy to arrange all conditions favorable for the introduction of innovative technological success into production.

Thus, we should glorify this significant year by effecting greater scientific and technological success in all fields of the national economy.

CSO: 4110/161

21 MAY MARKED AS DAY OF CONSTRUCTORS IN DPRK

SK201036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--May 21 is day of constructors.

On this day 39 years ago, the great leader President Kim Il-song initiated the Potong River improvement project and personally attended its ground-breaking ceremony to take the first shovel.

This marked the beginning of a new history of construction in Korea.

The working people in construction domain are significantly greeting their red-letter day with great success of labor.

The builders of Nampo lock gate are accelerating at a fast tempo the world's large scale lock gate project by damming off rough sea extending 8 kilometers at the lower reaches of the river Taedong.

The construction of lock No 1 and the spillway dike has already been finished in the main and the dock and sluice assembling projects are not progressing at full steam. The concrete tamping of locks Nos 2 and 3 has been carried out at over 70 percent.

The main dam construction has surpassed the 5,000 meter mark by far and is nearing the final stage.

The northern railway constructors who are laying a new railway line through steep mountains are also expanding their successes with such bold operations as blasting tens of thousands of cubic meters mountain at a time.

In one year and a half since they started the full-scale project, the constructors there carried out more than 50 percent of the total work involved in project by doing as much work as would take several years at an ordinary tempo. In particular, the road-bed project is nearing completion.

Such successes in construction have been registered in various fields of the national economy.

In the coal industry, the coal construction is vigorously going on in the western and northern districts including Anju, Suichon and Gangdong districts where there are large coal deposits and mining conditions are favorable.

In the mining industry, the projects are progressing to expand the capacities of non-ferrous metal mines in Komdok District of Chonggang Province and of the Musan mine.

The construction of the Taean and Wiyon power stations, the water storage project of the March 17 power station, and the construction of the Ponghwa, Tongam and Hyangsan lock gate power stations are progressing apace in the power industry domain.

The industrial construction projects including new building materials production bases and machine-building bases are also progressing successfully.

The second stage construction of Changgwang and Chollima Streets, the construction of Podunamu Street and Puksoe Street and other projects to Hyang more magnificent and beautiful and the construction of Namhangu, Wonsan, Chongjin, Sinuiju and other local cities and the local constructions are also going on on a vast scale.

In the period of the Second Seven Year Plan (1978-1984), there were built 17,785 modern factories and workshops in industrial domain and 90 reservoirs and about 3,000 pumping stations and a large number of establishments for the use of underground water in agricultural domain.

And many monumental edifices such as the Tower of Chongjin, the Arch of Triumph, Kim Il-sung stadium, Grand People's Study House and modern dwelling houses for hundreds of thousands of families have been built.

CSO: 4100/493

SO YUN-SOK AT CEREMONY MARKING POTONG PROJECT

SK221123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The workers and trade union members in Pyongyang held a meeting in front of the monument to the Potong River improvement project on May 21 to mark the 19th anniversary of the significant day of May 21, 1946, when the great leader President Kim Il-song took the first shovel, attending the ground-breaking ceremony of the Potong River improvement project.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned.

Speakers at the meeting said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song who returned home in triumph after liberating the country, initiated the Potong River improvement project, not finding time to relieve his fatigue of the bloody battles against the Japanese imperialists. On May 21, 1946, he attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the project, at which he made a speech of encouragement and took the historical first shovel to kindle the first torch for the grand nature-re-making.

President Kim Il-song's speech containing his far-reaching plan to convert the Potong River, which had been called a river of resentment, a river of tears down for thousands of years, into a river of paradise, a river of happiness was an inspiring banner which powerfully encouraged our people to the construction of a new country.

The speakers further said:

Upholding the far-reaching plan of President Kim Il-song, the citizens of Pyongyang turned out as one man to work the miracle of finishing in a matter of 55 days the vast Potong River improvement project which the Japanese imperialists could not carry out even in 10 years. The successful completion

of the project, they stressed, was a shining victory won through a gigantic struggle to brilliantly translate the chuche idea into reality in nature remaking.

They stressed: Under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, has been built to be more magnificent and beautiful and the land management and urban and rural construction are going on on a vast scale in all parts of the country.

CSO: 4100/493

BRIEFS

KIM ON-SPOT GUIDANCE--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The workers of the Rakwon machine plant, one of the powerful machine building bases of Korea, held a meeting on 13 May and rose up to implement the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song on 7 May 1985. The reporter and speakers at the meeting stressed that President Kim Il-song visited the plant for the 14th time on 7 May and, expressing deep satisfaction over the successful manufacture of an oxygen separator by the workers of Rakwon, set forth tasks to accelerate its production and indicated clear ways for their fulfillment. They said they would carry out with credit the commitments for the production of the oxygen separators this year and next year and step up the second-stage project of the oxygen separator branch factory and preparations for production there and commission it earlier than schedule. A resolution was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 14 May 85]

CSO: 4100/478

JPRS-KAR-85-040
10 June 1985

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

TAEGWONDO FEDERATION PRESIDENT VISITS--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taegwondo Federation, arrived in Pyongyang on May 20 by plane for a visit to the homeland. He was met at the airport by Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and officials concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/493

DAILY FLAYS JAPAN'S FINGERPRINTING SYSTEM

SK170829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--Our people can never tolerate the illegal act of Japanese authorities in insulting and trampling underfoot the legitimate rights of the Koreans in Japan and putting down their just demand but strongly denounce it, notes NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

The author of the commentary says: A leading officer of the Osaka prefectural police headquarters, in a television interview, ranted that if the Korean residents in Japan dislike the fingerprinting, they had better go home or naturalize as Japanese and a spokesman of the Japanese Ministry of Justice stated that "it has no plan to change" the fingerprinting system.

Japanese authorities impose a fingerprinting system upon Korean residents in Japan and force them to carry their registration cards at all times. IN essence, this is a vicious system against the Korean residents in Japan.

The officer's talk that those who dislike fingerprinting had better go home is aimed to wantonly expel Korean residents in Japan today, the Koreans whom the Japanese imperialists took to Japan in the past as colonial slaves, drove like a beast of burden, maltreated and humiliated and even murdered at random, and their children because they go against the grain with Japanese authorities and his walk about naturalization is to revive the national obliteration policy of the past designed to assimilate the Korean nation to the Japanese. The utterances of the spokesman of the Japanese Ministry of Justice that it would not change the fingerprinting system means that the Japanese Government will in the future further strengthen the policies of continuously antagonizing itself against the Korean people, trampling underfoot the dignity and human rights and the right to existence of Koreans in Japan, suppressing and maltreating them and assimilating or expelling them.

Japanese authorities must look squarely at the change of the time, abolish the vicious fingerprinting system and renounce the hostile policy against the Korean residents in Japan and the Korean people.

(SO: 4100/493

KOREANS IN JAPAN HOLD MEETING ON KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK201014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on May 18 in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and in support of the South Korean people's anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

Speaking at the meeting, So Man-sol, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), said the Kwangju popular uprising which stirred the world in May 1980 was a heroic struggle in which the whole city turned into a crucible of resistance and the entire citizens valiantly fought as resistance fighters against the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to revive the "Yusin" fascist rule and for independence, democracy and reunification.

Recalling that upset at the angry advance of uprisers, the U.S. imperialists committed the cruelest massacre operations unprecedented in history, transferring huge puppet armed forces including the notorious paratrooper unit and upto-date lethal equipment to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, he strongly denounced with surging national wrath the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist hooligans who massacred Kwangju citizens.

Independence and democracy have not yet been realized in South Korean society and the cause of national reunification has not been carried out, he said, and stressed:

This is because the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea by force of arms and are deadset against them.

If the South Korean side truly desires peace and peaceful reunification, it must discontinue the war racket against the DPRK and speedily accede to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the DPRK.

CSO: 4100/493

BRIEFS

'CONGRATULATORY' GROUP VISIT--Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of Korean residents in Japan celebrating April 15 headed by Li Kye-paek, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, left here on May 17 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. It was seen off at the airport by comrades Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 17 May 85 SK]

VISITING TRADERS, INDUSTRIALISTS FETED--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party for the group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan visiting the socialist homeland to express thanks on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan at the Chongnyu restaurant on May 17. Invited there were the members of the group headed by Mun Pyong-on, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned were present. The party was addressed by Director of the General Bureau Kim Chu-yong and head of the delegation Mun Pyong-on. The attendants at the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 18 May 85 SK]

JAPAN-KOREAN PRISONERS--Tokyo, 18 May (KNS-KCNA)--A "May 14 meeting for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea" was held in Tokyo on May 14 in demand of the release of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners illegally imprisoned by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Present there were more than 200 Koreans under the influence of the "ROK residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) and Japanese people from various walks of life. The meeting heard a report on the future action program and then decided to launch a "1985 national movement for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea". The attendants of the meeting determined to briskly conduct a movement for active support to the complaint entered by So Chun-sik and Kang Chong-kon now kept in prison under the fascist "care and custody for public peace", for the suspension of execution of sentences on Kim Pyong-chu and other condemned men and for an immediate release of all the Korean political prisoners in South Korea during the period of the movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/493

10 June 1985

SOVIET WAR VICTORY CELEBRATED IN HAEJU

SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--A Haeju meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was held at the South Hwanghae Provincial Art Theatre on 13 May.

Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi In-chae, vice-chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, recalled that the Soviet Army and people defeated Hitler fascism and Japanese imperialism in World War II so as to defend the Soviet motherland and open a new phase for the struggle of the oppressed working people of the world.

The fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, he said, are registering fresh successes in their endeavours for an overall completion of a developed socialism along the strategic line confirmed at the 26th party congress and the ensuing plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

Turning to the ever-growing friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, he declared: We will do all we can to consolidate and develop these relations.

Soviet ambassador to Korea Nikola Shubnikov underscored the significance of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

He said the talks between the Soviet leaders and the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, further strengthened and developed the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two states. We support the new proposal of the DPRK for north-south parliamentary talks, he stated.

The Soviet people, he said, sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Korean working people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Earlier, meetings were held in Rajin city and Pukchang County to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS FROM ABROAD

SK141010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from functions held in Finland and Mali on the occasion of his birthday.

The letter adopted at a seminar on his immortal classic work "Let Us Uphold Chajusong" held at the group for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song in Tampere University, Finland, says the birthday of President Kim Il-song is a most significant holiday of the entire Korean people and all the progressive people of the world.

This work serves as a guideline of universal significance for the peoples of all countries of the world fighting to realise chajusong.

The letter from a celebration meeting held at the Mali porcelain factory says: We working at the Mali porcelain factory, a gift factory built by you President Kim Il-song and a symbol of the friendship between the two peoples, highly estimate the great achievements made by the heroic Korean people under your wise leadership. We support the DPRK's proposal for north-south parliamentary talks.

The letters sincerely wish good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/478

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM IJI MEETING

SK210347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the second meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea held on April 18 in Vienna.

The letter says:

The chuche idea is a man-centered revolutionary doctrine which clarified in an original way the position and role of man in the world on the basis of the exposition of the essential nature of man.

It is widely disseminated among the world's progressive people and has become a guiding compass in promoting revolution and construction in each country as it correctly reflects the desire and demand of the masses of the people in the era of chajusong.

The chuche idea founded by Your Excellency President Kim Il-song is now evoking wider repercussions among the world's progressive people as it fully proved its superiority and vitality, applied in the Korean revolution and construction.

We are going to develop on a higher level the work of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea to realize the noble intention of Your Excellency President Kim Il-song in conformity with the demand of such developing reality.

We will bring up more hardcores studying and disseminating the chuche idea and enhance the independent role of the study organizations in each country and thereby discharge in a responsible manner the historic mission of the institute.

We will actively conduct the work to hold a grand international seminar on the chuche idea next year on the occasion of the birthday of Your Excellency

President Kim Il-song in accordance with a decision of the second meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors.

The letter sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/493

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IIJI BOARD DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING IN VIENNA

SK210351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--The second executive committee meeting of the board of directors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea was held in Vienna on April 18.

Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, made a report on "Summing up of the Work of the Institute in 1984 and Its Work Plan for 1985". Speeches were made at the meeting.

The reporter and speakers proudly pointed out that seminars on the chuche idea including an international seminar on the chuche idea held in Lisbon on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song were successfully held and new organizations for the study of the chuche idea were formed in various countries in 1984. They referred to the problems of more actively studying and disseminating the chuche idea in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

Kenichi Ogami, secretary general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, deputy director general of the board of the institute, made reports under the respective titles "On Holding International Seminar on the Chuche Idea in 1986" and "On Election of the Director General of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea" and Hans Klecatsky, former federal minister of justice and professor of Innsbruck University of Austria, was elected director general of the board of the institute with the approval of all the participants in the meeting.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted there.

The meeting made public a statement supporting the North-South parliamentary talks proposal advanced at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the name of the participants in the second executive committee meeting of the board of the institute and the followers of the chuche idea in the world.

CSO: 4100/49

KIM IL-SONG GREET'S 'ARAFAT

SK141520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song sent a solidarity message Tuesday to Yasar 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message reads: On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I, extend military greetings to you and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian people and resistance fighters on the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People."

The Palestinian people have long fought to take back their lost motherland and restore their legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state.

Today the Palestinian question is a pressing one to be solved at an early date.

In order to ensure a lasting peace in the Middle East the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination should be guaranteed first of all, the aggressive and interventionist moves of imperialism be terminated and the Israeli aggressors completely withdrawn from all Arab lands they have occupied.

The Israeli aggressors are still today continuing murderous atrocities against Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon, giving rise to resentment among the world's people.

The Korean people strongly denounce the suppressive and murderous atrocities against the Palestinian people being committed by the Israeli Zionists under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists and will support and encourage as ever with might and main the righteous struggle of the Palestinian people for the freedom and liberation of their motherland.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish the Palestinian people greater success in their undaunted struggle for national liberation and chainsong.

CSO: 4100/478

JPRS-KAR-85-040
10 June 1985

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM HUNGARIAN LEADERS

SK150019 Pyongyang KCNA in E 0006 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May (K) Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from János Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pál Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message dated 10 May reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people, we express heartfelt thanks to you for your congratulations and wholehearted best wishes on our national day, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

We are convinced that the friendly relations between our two parties and two countries will be strengthened ever in the interests of the two peoples, the socialist community and progressive mankind. We wish the fraternal Korean people great success in the future struggle to build a socialist society and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/478

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES VISIT OF GUYANESE FIGURE

SK140401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--Papers here Tuesday carry editorial articles welcoming a government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by her Vice President Hamilton Green due in Pyongyang today to attend the 2d Korea-Guyana Inter-governmental Committee.

A NODONG SINMUN article notes that the delegation's visit to Korea will mark an important occasion in further consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Guyana advancing hand in hand along the road of struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

Today the Guyanese people, it points out, are achieving big successes in their endeavours to implement the line of cooperative socialism under the correct leadership of President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and the People's National Congress of Guyana.

It says: The Guyanese party, government and people, firmly adhering to the principles of national sovereignty and non-alignment, are making positive efforts to achieve the unity and peace of the Caribbean peoples, do away with old levers of neocolonialist exploitation in the international arena and establish a new fair international economic order.

Despite the U.S. imperialists' continued aggressive and interventionist moves against Central America and Caribbean region, the Guyanese people are vigorously pushing forward the building of a new society free from exploitation and oppression, firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and nation and safeguarding the gains of the revolution.

The Korean people congratulate the Guyanese people in their successes and voice firm solidarity with their just cause.

The Korea-Guyana friendship is developing and strengthening day by day.

President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham visited Korea twice and had meaningful meetings with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung to consolidate the Korea-Guyana friendship.

The Korean people will as ever strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Guyanese people, the article emphasizes.

KONG CHIN-TAE ATTENDS BANQUET FOR GUYANESE GROUP

SK200407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--The Kwangwon Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet on the evening of May 18 in honour of the government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Vice-President Hamilton Green.

Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kwangwon Provincial People's Committee, made a speech at the banquet.

We rejoice as over our own over the successes made by the industrious and courageous Guyanese people in the struggle for building "cooperative socialism", smashing all sorts of maneuvers of the domestic and foreign reactionaries under the slogan of self-reliance under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress of Guyana headed by respected Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, he said.

He stated: In the future, too, we will firmly join hands with the Guyanese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Vice-President Hamilton Green spoke next.

Pointing out first that the delegation was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: This was the greatest joy and glory for us.

He said all the achievements of the Korean people well showed the world's revolutionary people that a united people can work any miracle.

The Government and people of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana will as ever actively support by every means the just struggle of the Korean people for the cause of national reunification.

In conclusion he expressed the belief that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il the Korean people would register ever greater success in all domains of socialist construction.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Present at the banquet were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. The ambassador of Guyana to our country was also present there on invitation.

CS0: (4105/44)

BULGARIAN PERFORMING GROUP GIVES PREMIERE IN HAMHUNG

SK210423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--The visiting Bulgarian "Trakiya" State People's Ensemble gave a premiere at the Hamhung Grand Theatre on May 20.

The performance was watched by Kim Tac-chong, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Won-ik, vice-chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, other personalities concerned and working people and artistes in the city.

The ensemble has produced and performed many excellent works carrying popular content in traditional national form to be acclaimed by the Bulgarian people.

The ensemble which had the honor of giving a performance in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-sung during his official goodwill visit to Bulgaria in June last year has prepared with sincerity a program of colorful pieces showing the traditional life customs of the Bulgarian people and their worthwhile life today and Korean songs.

The performers vividly depicted in the dance "[Word indistinct] Dance in Trakiya," the instrumental music and song "Water Mill" and other pieces the national customs of the Bulgarian people, their warm love of the motherland, worthy life and efforts to build a developed socialist society, to be applauded by the audience.

They sang Korean songs including "The Green Pine Tree on Mt Nam" in Korean to delight the audience.

In a successful close of the performance they excellently sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-sung" with boundless respect and reverence for the great leader.

The performance proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the warm sentiments of friendship and unity between the two peoples which have been developing to reach us to a new higher stage since the historic visit of the great leader President Kim Il-sung to Bulgaria last year.

A basket of flowers was presented to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a reception for the ensemble.

CSO: 4100/493

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE, DEPART 20, 21 MAY

SK220419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 22 May 85

[Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the UN Children's Fund headed by Ahmed Mostefaoui, representative of the East Asian office of the UNICEF, a delegation of Ibaragi Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Japan-Korea culture and friendship and a delegation of the Shigoku District Council for supporting Korea's reunification headed by the chairman of the Kochi Prefectural General Council of Trade Unions of Japan arrived here on May 21.

Lauri Haataja, associate professor of Helsinki University of Finland, arrived here on May 20.

The delegate minister of the presidency in charge of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture of Equatorial Guinea, and his entourage, the delegation of the Soviet State Committee for publishing, printing and book trade, the delegation of philosophers of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the delegation of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Bulgarian paper VECHERNI NOVINI, the delegation of the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY of Bulgaria, the delegation of the State Planning Committee of Romania, the delegation of the General Organization of Technology of Poland, the friendship delegation of Geneva, Switzerland, the Burundi delegation for the study of the chuche idea, the delegation of the Japan General Confederation of Private Railway Workers' Unions, the delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural People of Japan for supporting Korea's reunification, the delegation of the Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union, the delegation of Thai scholars, the delegation of scholars of Kasetsart University of Thailand, the director of the Asian Resources Center Department of the United States of America and his entourage and the delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Producers of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya left here yesterday.

The 75th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on May 20.

CSO: 4100/493

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL BRISK

SK142310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)—The third meeting of the Korean National Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival was held recently.

The meeting summed up the preparations for the festival and discussed measures.

Preparations for the festival have become all the more brisk among youth and students since the meeting. Preparations are being stepped up to take an active part in the political activities, such as anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and disarmament, nonaligned movement centres and many other centres, solidarity meetings and friendship gatherings to be held during the festival.

A national youth and students fine art and handicraft exhibition is on at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Functionaries and youth and students who prove themselves distinguished will participate in the Moscow festival with their works.

An elimination contest and competition of vocal and instrumental solos to compose an art group have closed.

Preparations are going on to present excellent numbers of the performance of national delegations, festival in different genres, international holiday meet and joint performance. Preparations to participate in sports games and other colorful functions are also being promoted.

Scores of kinds of books have been prepared and postal stamps, post cards and badges marking the festival brought out, postal stamps of three kinds number several hundreds of thousands.

Youth league members and youth and students are briskly conducting a work to collect funds needed for the preparations for the festival and solidarity donations to the festival. The funds come out of the do-good-things movement, overfulfillment of production plans and various other social activities.

During the festival the over 600-member DPRE delegation will strengthen friendship, unity and militant solidarity with the progressive youth and students of the world and bring into fuller bloom the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE INSTITUTE IN TANZANIA COMPLETED

SK201027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science was held on May 11 in Dakawa, Morogoro Region, Tanzania.

Present at the ceremony was Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Speaking at the ceremony, the minister of agricultural and stockbreeding development of Tanzania said that the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science was founded as a practical step for the implementation of the "Pyongyang declaration on increase of food and agricultural production" adopted in Pyongyang in 1981 to contribute to the development of agriculture in East African countries.

He, on behalf of the Tanzanian Party, Government and people, extended warm thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who showed deep care for translating into practice the "Pyongyang declaration on increase of food and agricultural production", deeply seeing through difficulties of Africa, obstacles and difficulties arising in the development of agriculture in Tanzania, in particular.

At the ceremony President Nyerere named the institute the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science and cut the tape announcing its completion.

He stressed that the institute would long remain as a symbol of friendship between Tanzania and Korea.

Noting that it is a big success that researches have been conducted to produce seeds suited to the specific conditions of Tanzania to reap a high yield, he asked the Korean scientists and technicians to disseminate more knowledge of agricultural science and technology to Tanzanian peasants in the future.

Going round laboratories well equipped as a latest center for the study of modern agricultural science and technology, the Tanzanian president underscored the need to keep and use well precious experimental apparatuses sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and solve the agricultural problem in Tanzania.

A banquet was given in the evening in the capital of Morogoro Region in celebration of the ceremony for the completion of the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science in the presence of the president.

That day the Tanzanian president went round maize fields at Dakawa Village where members of the agro-technical cooperation group of our country were working and expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that crops were doing well.

CSO: 4100/493

10 June 1985

SHORT COURSE FOR FOREIGN JOURNALISTS OPENS

SK120906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The opening ceremony of the international short course for journalists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 11 May.

Present at the ceremony were men of the press and journalists from various countries to attend the international short course for journalists.

Present there were Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, and other officials concerned.

Yi Il-hyok, director of the international short course for journalists, made an opening address, there. Then a speech was made by Chairman Chu Chang-chun. He expressed the belief that the short course would be a good occasion in searching a useful and effective way to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations among the world's progressive journalists and men of the press and conduct journalistic activities in conformity with the demand of the present time aspiring after Chajusing.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the short course, Georges Kagbe, director general of the Central African News Agency, said: The short course is of weighty importance in further enhancing the role of the press and establishing a new fair international information order. Through the short course we will exchange experience with each other and further strengthen solidarity and cooperation.

The great leader President Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have always paid deep attention to strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the journalists of the developing and socialist countries and were powerfully waging the struggle against imperialism through news services, he said.

In conclusion, the speaker wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Vijay Sekhri, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper HINDU, spoke next. He said: The speech of President Kim Il-sung at a banquet given in honor of the

attendants of the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace which was held in Pyongyang serves as a great driving force in developing the struggle of the people against imperialism and for chajusong.

I believe that the short course will be very successful.

In the evening the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a party for men of the press and journalists attending the international short course for journalists.

CSO: 4100/478

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ARRIVE TO ATTEND SHORT COURSE

SK140345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--Press officials and journalists of different countries arrived here on 13 May by plane to attend the international short course for journalists.

They are Leandro Mbomio Nsue, delegate minister of the Presidency in charge of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture of Equatorial Guinea; Alberto Nguema Ondo, delegate of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture of Equatorial Guinea; Abdul Karim Jalloh, secretary deputy general of the Sierra Leone Association of Journalists and editor of the news room of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Sylvester Zack-Williams, press secretary of the president's office of Sierra Leone; Medi Sory Barry, general director of the Guinean paper HOROYA; Rashid Osman, editor of the Guyanese papers DAILY CHRONICLE and SUNDAY CHRONICLE; Edwin Ali, chief news editor of the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation; Tiao Iac Adolff, director of the Burkina Faso papers SIDWAYA and CARREFOUR AFRICAIN; Danny L. Kyazze, head of programmes of the Uganda TV station; Abdulla Ali al Daweela, journalist of the Democratic Yemeni paper FOURTEEN OCTOBER; and Ibrahim Mohamed Alkaff, journalist of the Democratic Yemeni magazine AL MASSAR.

They were met at the airport by Chu Chang-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and chairman of the DPPE radio and television broadcasting committee, and officials concerned.

CSO: 4100/418

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

CHUCHE INSTITUTE SUPPORTS TALKS--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--The participants in the second meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea which was held in Vienna made public a statement on April 18 in support of the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Noting that this proposal constitutes one more epochal step for creating a new phase of peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification, the statement says: The recent new peace-oriented proposal clearly reflects the sincere stand of the Government of the DPRK to solve the problem of peace in the country as much as possible through the efforts of the North and South even before the realization of tripartite talks. If this proposal is realized, new progress will be undoubtedly made on the road of removing the long-standing misunderstanding and mistrust between North and South and achieving peaceful reunification. We solemnly declare that we fully support the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks and call upon all the followers of the chuche idea and all the peace-loving progressive people of the world to actively respond to this just proposal. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

VETERANS RETURN FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The veterans delegation of our country headed by Lt General Chon Mun-uk of the Korean People's Army flew back home on May 17 after attending the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. It was met at the airport by Lt General Tae Pyong-yol, Maj General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 17 May 85 SK]

SOVIET POLITICAL POSTER EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--A Soviet political poster exhibition opened on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Its opening ceremony was held at the Korean art gallery on May 17. Present there were Kim Chon-ho, vice-minister of culture and art, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov and his embassy officials and the members of the delegation of the Soviet political poster exhibition staying in Korea were also present. Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony. Then the attendants saw posters painted by Soviet artists. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 18 May 85 SK]

DPRK, USSR CONSTRUCTION LABO
Korean Foreign Ministry and
Soviet Embassy on May 17 did
of the Liberation Obelisk or
anniversary of the victory
Participating in the labor
affairs, O Kil-pang, vice-ch
Soviet Friendship Society, i
to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov i
attendants deepened the feel
who are accelerating the rel
lish 0343 GMT 18 May 85 [K]

WPK, YEMEN PARTY TALKS--"yor
tions of the Workers' Party
in Aden on May 14. Present
delegation of the Workers' i
tary of the WPK Central Com
Democratic Republic of Yemen
the delegation of the Yemen
Khader [name as received], m
in charge of foreign relatio
concerned. The talks took p
of the Workers' Party of Kor
KCNA in English 1034 GMT 18

KANG SONG-SAN MEETS SOVIET A
Kang Song-san, premier of th
a conversation with Nikolay
plenipotentiary to Korea. P
minister of foreign trade, a
yang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA

CAMEROON NATIONAL DAY MARKED
dedicates a signed article t
which says the Korean people
friendly Cameroon people on
ments made by the Cameroon
the building of a new life.
over the successes registered
new society, it states, and
tions of the Non-aligned Mov
with each other for the acce
ism and independence. Belie
between the two peoples will
the Korean people wish the C
for the building of a new li
GMT 20 May 85 SK]

ongyang, 18 May KCNA
Korean-Soviet Friendship
ndly labor in the rec
n Hill here on the oc
Soviet people in the
i Chong-mok, fir
n of the Central
her officials co
s embassy offic
of friendship, h
ng project. [Text] [Pyong

18 May (KCNA)--Talks between the delega-
area and the Yemen Socialist Party were held
the talks on our side were members of the
of Korea headed by Hwang Sang-yop, secre-
and the DPRK ambassador to the People's
on the opposite side were members of
list Party headed by Abdul Thani Abdul
of the Political Bureau, and secretary
of the YSP Central Committee, and personages
in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation
rived in Aden on May 14. [Text] [Pyongyang
5 SK]

ADADOR--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--Comrade
Administration Council, 18 met and had
Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and
at there were Kang Chong-ni, first vice-
counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyong-
English 0843 GMT 19 May 85 SK]

ongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--NOTHING SINCE today
the national day of the Republic of Cameroon.
and felicitations and greetings to the
occasion. The article dwells on the achieve-
in their endeavors for national unity and
Korean people rejoice as for their own
the Cameroon people in the building of a
Both Korea and Cameroon are member na-
t and they are advancing shoulder to shoulder
ishment of the common cause of anti-imperial-
that the friendly and cooperative relations
w stronger and develop in various fields,
on people big success in their efforts
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV TO VISIT--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the end of May upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

REPLY MESSAGE TO GUINEA--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--President Kim Il-sung on May 18 sent a reply message to Lansana Conté, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Republic of Guinea, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea. The message reads: I express deep thanks to you for the warm congratulations and solidarity extended by you on behalf of the Guinean people, the Military Committee for National Redressment and the Government of the Second Republic as regards the new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks advanced at the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK as an special measure to open a new phase of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

LETTER, GIFT FROM EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A personal letter and gift came to President Kim Il-sung from Odiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Premier Kang Song-san received the personal letter and gift to President Kim Il-sung from Leandro Momoio Nsue, delegate minister of the presidency in charge of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture of Equatorial Guinea, when he met the latter on May 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

AUSTRIAN RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Franz M. Palla, counsellor of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception at the Ongyu restaurant on May 20 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty of Austrian State. Invited there were Chang Song-nam and other officials concerned. Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were exchanged there. The attendants raised glasses to the strengthening and development of the friendly relations between Korea and Austria, to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-sung, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0146 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

PREMIER MEETS E. GUINEA GOVT--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on May 20 met Leandro Momoio Nsue, delegate minister of the presidency in charge of the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture of Equatorial Guinea, and his entourage and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0137 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

KIM CHONG-IL WORKS--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--"Position and Role of Country in Socialist Construction", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Pakistani paper **MACHABI PAKISTAN** April 9, his work "On Further Developing Educational Work" by the Nepalese paper **JANA DOOT** April 11 and the Pakistani paper **MASHRIQ** April 14. The Indian paper **BLITZ** April 27 and Egyptian paper **AL MASSA** May 9 carried his works "On the Chuche Idea" and "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea". [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on May 21 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Finnish People's Democratic League headed by its vice-president Lauha Mannisto. Present there were Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE WEEK RALLY--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a friendship meeting on May 21 on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People". Invited there were Mustafa al-Sawrani, chief, and officials, of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang. Present there were vice-chairman of the Committee for the Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Song-hu and other personages concerned. The attendants had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere. Then they saw a Korean feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 22 May 85 SK]

YUGOSLAV LEADER MEETS DPRE AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 20 May (ECNA)--Radovan Vlackovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on May 20 met foreign diplomatic envoys in Belgrade. He said to Korean Ambassador Yi In-kyu: I extend heartfelt thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-sung for his warm felicitations sent upon my assumption of the office as president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We treasure the friendship between the two countries provided by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-sung and our President Tito and will make every effort for the continuous development of this excellent friendship. We hope for the early realization of Korea's reunification, he noted, and declared: In the future, too, we will express full support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1807 GMT 22 May 85 SK]

SEMINAR IN ZIMBABWE--Pyongyang, 22 May (ECNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on May 7 at the Kuwasana, Zimbabwe, Society for the study of the Chuche idea. A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-sung was placed on the platform of the seminar hall. Chairman of the society E.T. Takwira said in his report: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung has personally accumulated rich experiences in the course of leading the revolutionary struggle at various stages and work in political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields and generalized them, constantly developing the Chuche idea in depth. The

history in which he has paved the road of the glorious Korean revolution in the van for nearly 60 years is a history of founding the chuche idea and completing it with an original system of ideology and theory in the great revolutionary practice. The chuche idea is the great guiding idea of the revolution in our era as it was originated on the basis of the demand of the new era and the rich experience of the revolutionary struggle, stressed the reporter. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 22 May 85 SK]

SED HERRMANN MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Joachim Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, met on May 20 the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its general director Choi Hyong-ok. The secretary said that the German Democratic Republic supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for maintaining peace and easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and realizing the country's peaceful reunification on a democratic basis. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the Korean ambassador to the GDR and the general director of the ADN NEWS AGENCY. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 22 May 85 SK]

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Sunghee An Yon-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, on May 20 met the delegation of the Bulgarian VECHERNI NOVINI headed by its Editor-in-Chief Dzercho Krastev and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Kim Il-sung, Editor-in-Chief of PYONGYANG SINMUN, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0128 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

DPRK-BULGARIA PUBLICATION COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--An agreement on mutual cooperation between the PYONGYANG SINMUN office and the Bulgarian VECHERNI NOVINI office was signed in Pyongyang on May 19. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Chong-won, editor-in-chief of PYONGYANG SINMUN, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Bulgarian VECHERNI NOVINI, headed by its Editor-in-Chief Dzercho Krastev and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0148 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

DPRK-BULGARIA PUBLICATION ACCORD--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--A protocol on cooperation between the Foreign Languages Publishing House of our country and the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY of Bulgaria was signed here on May 20. Present at the signing ceremony were Yi Kum-sok, deputy general director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House, other persons concerned and the members of the delegation of the SOFIA PRESS AGENCY of Bulgaria headed by its deputy director general Alexander Delov and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0124 GMT 20 May 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS TO USSR, ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--A delegation of young Korean press workers headed by Pae Myong-kyu, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG CHONGNYON, and a public health delegation of our country headed by Kim Ki-sun left Pyongyang on May 18 respectively to visit the Soviet Union and Romania. The delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport left here for home on the same day. Yi Kyong-il, a Korean residing in the United States, and his wife and Kang Myong-sun and Yi Che, Koreans residents in the United States, left Pyongyang on May 17. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 19 May 85 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on May 18 by air for a visit to Hungary. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Paek-son, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Rudi Imre, commercial counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 19 May 85 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on May 18 by air for a visit to Hungary. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Paek-son, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Rudi Imre, commercial counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 19 May 85 SK]

FORMER PORTUGAL PRESIDENT VISITS--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-sung on 14 May met Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-president of the Republic of Portugal, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Yi Song-ho. President Kim Il-sung conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He gave a luncheon for the guest. The latter presented a gift to President Kim Il-sung. President Kim Il-sung gave a gift to the guest. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 14 May 85]

BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE GROUP--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Bulgaria headed by its President Tseno Khinkovski. Present there were Yi Yong-kyun, Gyun, president of the Academy of Agricultural Science, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0004 GMT 14 May 85]

GUYANESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by her Vice-President Comrade Hamilton Green arrived in Pyongyang by air on 14 May to visit our country. The delegation was met at the airport by vice-president of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and other officials concerned. A function took place at the airport in welcome of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 14 May 85]

N.KOREA/ INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP TERMED 'FRUITLESS JUNKET'

SK180925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary titled "Fruitless Junket" says that Reagan's recent visit to the European allies showed that contradictions between the United States and its allies are growing ever more serious, the U.S. baton is not so powerful as before and the anti-U.S. sentiments are running higher among the West European people, too.

The commentary notes:

The main purposes sought by Reagan through the 11th summit economic talks of the West and his visit to four European allies were to force the Western allies to hold new trade talks early next year for the "liberalization of trade" and the opening of market and get from them assurances of their participation in the U.S. "star wars" plan and join the United States in its economic blockade against Nicaragua. But he failed to attain none of these purposes.

During his tour Reagan pressed the U.S. allies to hold trade talks early next year for opening wide their doors to U.S. goods. But he could not attain this aim. He ran up against particularly persistent opposition of the French president. As a result, it was not finally decided when trade talks will be held. This was the biggest fiasco of Reagan in his recent junket. The heads of state of France and some other Western countries rejected the demand of Reagan for participation in the "star wars" plan.

In his talks with Reagan Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez said the U.S. economic blockade against Nicaragua was contradictory and would not contribute to the efforts to find a solution to discord, refusing to participate in it. Various disputed problems arose between the United States and Spain including the problem of reducing the number of U.S. troops present in Spain. Gonzalez and Reagan admitted after their talks that they failed to reach agreement on a number of problems.

Reagan failed to achieve any success in his European junket and was cold-shouldered and rejected by the peoples and public and political circles of the U.S. allies.

CSO: 4100/493

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE GDR LIBERATION DAY

SK080408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Recalling that over the past four decades the GDR people who took power in their hands, freed from the yoke of fascism, have covered a course of a proud struggle for peace and socialism and of creation under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, NODONG SINMUN says:

The GDR people reliably defended the gains of socialism, repulsing all the subversive activities and sabotage of the class enemy at home and abroad, and brought about historic changes in all fields of the building of a new life. The GDR has turned into a socialist industrial state with a modern agriculture and its look have fundamentally changed.

Today the GDR people are making energetic efforts to successfully attain the 10 objectives of economic strategy for the 1980s set forth by the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and to build a developed socialist society.

The GDR has greatly contributed to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and its international position is rising with each passing day. The sincere efforts made by the GDR Government and people to prevent another war in Germany are supported and hailed by the world people.

The GDR owes the great victory and successes in socialist construction and in the international arena to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker and the devoted struggle of its people closely rallied behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by the fraternal GDR people and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The peoples of the DPRK and the GDR who are reliably defending the eastern and western outposts of socialism are class brothers and close friends who are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with each other on the common front against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. To cement the friendship and unity between the two peoples constitutes a big contribution to strengthening the socialist forces as a whole.

The friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples has further strengthened in recent years after the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR last year and respected Comrade Erich Honecker's visit to Korea in 1977 marked momentous occasions in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

The Korean people express satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the GDR in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the GDR people greater success in their struggle for safeguarding peace in Europe and building a developed socialist society.

CSO: 4100/478

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

KULLOJA NO 5 SCORES 'PACIFIC BASIN' IDEOLOGY

SK141024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)—The "Pacific Basin Community" doctrine is, in essence, aggressive and deceptive logic and plan up to the hilt, which has been invented by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to whitewash their moves to bring the Asian-Pacific region under their domination, declares KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its issue No 5, 1985, in the article titled "Reactionary Nature of 'Pacific Basin Community' Doctrine" which reads in part:

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling quarters come out with this doctrine in an effort to seek a way out of the ever-deepening general crisis of the capitalist world and a series of economic crises in recent years in grasping and dominating the vast Asian-Pacific market.

The Japanese reactionaries are acting the shock force in the moves to bring the "Pacific Basin Community" into shape.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries claim that this "community" would lead to a common "development" and "prosperity" of the Asian-Pacific countries. But it would be no more than a means of aggression for establishing their political, economic and military domination over them.

The reactionary nature of the "Pacific Basin Community" lies, above all, in that it is an immediate offspring of the wild ambition of the Japanese monopolies for overseas expansion.

The Asian-Pacific region is a commodity market, a raw material supplier and an area of investment more favorable than any other region to satisfy the demand of the Japanese monopolies which have been revived and bloated to the limit under the patronage of U.S. imperialism.

Its reactionary nature lies also in that it is an expanded modern version of the aggressive design of "greater east Asia coprosperity sphere" dreamt of by Japanese imperialism in the past.

These two "communities" are both aimed at forming a regional political, economic and military bloc for domination and free exploitation and plunder by the Japanese monopolies and the keynote of their doctrines is "co-existence and co-prosperity" and "commensality and co-existence" which are alike in fact.

The "Pacific Basin Community" is in fact a flowery signboard invented by the Japanese reactionaries to step up their policy of overseas expansion aimed at realising their old dream of "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Its reactionary nature also lies in that it is a product of conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for intensifying overseas aggression and plunder.

By wirepulling the Japanese reactionaries to frame up the "Pacific Basin Community," the U.S. imperialists intend to focus the protest and denunciation of the world people on the Japanese reactionaries and impose on them all the economic burdens after its formation. They plan to easily seize the control of the "community" after its formation without high cost and effectively use it in attaining their political, economic and military goal.

Though they have different axes to grind, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese ruling quarters confirmed the formation of the "Pacific Basin Community" as their "common strategy" and are working round the clock to realise it.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must discard their designs of overseas aggression and immediately give up the idea of the "Pacific Basin Community" aimed at dominating the Asian and Pacific peoples.

CSO: 4100/478

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

PLO ENVOY FLAYS U.S.--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Mustafa al-Safarini, chief of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang was interviewed by reporters at his mission on May 20 on the occasion of the "Week of Support to the Struggle of the Palestinian People". He denounced the U.S. imperialists for continuously patronizing the Israeli aggressors and pursuing a colonial expansionist policy against the Arab people. He pointed out that the Palestinian resistance fighters and people are dealing a blow at the aggressors by waging struggle in various forms to take back their lost homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 21 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/493

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 JUNE 85

